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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

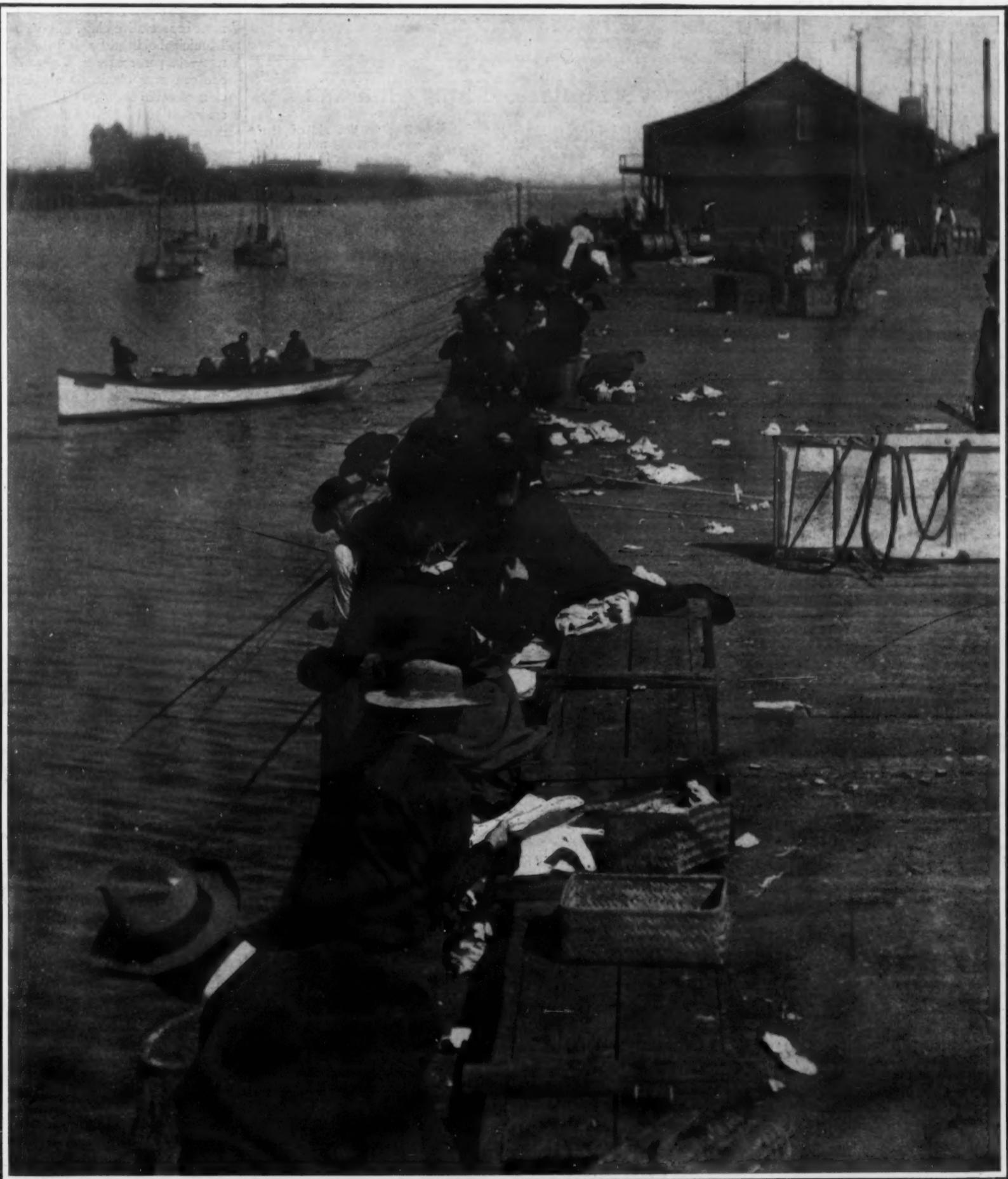
THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.



Vol. CIX. No. 2815

New York, August 19, 1909

Price 10 Cents



THE CHARLES SCHIRMER PRESS

Fisherman's Luck along a Great City's Water Front.

EAGER DISCIPLES OF IZAAK WALTON SWARMING OVER A RIVER DOCK LIKE WHARF RATS, TO SATISFY THE SUMMER LONGING FOR THE ROD AND LINE.

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FINANCIAL

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PRACTICAL ADVICE.

May (seriously)—"Between the rich old man I don't love and the poor young man I do love, I am between two horns of a dilemma."

Fay (flippantly)—"Then take the horn of plenty."

STRATEGIC TIPS.

There is nothing so tiresome as a cheap hero.

Time flies like a ninety-horse-power automobile when a fellow is on a vacation.

Don't look for fresh eggs in an out-of-date grocery.

Success will generally turn the head on the stiffest neck.

It is difficult to draw the line between criticism and abuse.

The joke teller is often a dreadful proposition.

There is no fool like the fool who thinks he is fooling 'em.

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TO ADVERTISERS.
Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

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TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.

Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.

Foreign postage, \$1.50.

Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.
If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligation if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EVIDENCES multiply that the largest speculators who have been responsible for the persistent advance in the stock market have been trying to lessen their holdings by selling at every favorable opportunity. They have been un-

loading skillfully, carefully, and quietly for some time, while the public has been led to believe, by reports emanating from brokers' offices, that the market was still good for an advance. I called attention some time ago to the importance of cheap money as a factor in a bull market, and to the fact that, with higher money, speculation would not be so profitable to the big operators, because they would be compelled to pay higher interest rates. I also suggested that it might not be difficult for banking interests to check the bull movement by tightening the money market, and that the demand for money to move the crops could be given investment rather than the speculative side of the market. This tendency is growing all the while. As it has resulted in the withdrawal of a very large amount of securities from Wall Street, it accounts, in part, for the strength of the stock market. With the constant creation of new securities by the railway and industrial corporations, we shall in due time have another plethora of stocks and bonds, and, no doubt, another era of wild speculation.

I sometimes wonder what would happen if the corporations and the railways should abandon the States that are making such wild and frenzied attacks upon them? I wish they would. It would teach the demagogues and all their followers a well-deserved and lasting lesson. The prosperity of this country depends in no small degree on the patriotism and unselfishness of its people, and there can be neither patriotism nor unselfishness where injustice prevails, and where might alone makes right. The solution of these difficulties may



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H. D. Blauvelt.

FINANCIAL

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CIX.

Thursday, August 19, 1909

No. 2815

The Objection to an Income Tax.

THE OBJECTION to the income tax has been well stated in these words: "The objection to it from a practical standpoint is its inquisitorial character and the premium it puts on perjury." This objection, and in these words, was expressed by Mr. Taft himself as recently as August 19th, 1907, in his brilliant address before the Buckeye Club at Columbus, O. His objection to the tax on personal incomes applies with equal force to the proposed tax on the incomes of corporations. Senator Root felt justified in advocating an amendment to the Constitution to permit the levying of an income tax, on the ground that the government should be permitted in time of emergency to impose and enforce such a tax. But other emergencies have been met in times past, and will continue to be met, without resort to a tax inquisitorial in character that puts a premium on perjury—a tax which rogues can avoid, but which honest men must pay. No justification for an income tax on individuals or corporations now exists. It will be time enough to impose war taxes when war threatens. It will be time enough to do this when we have to, as Mr. Taft said in accepting his nomination in his speech at Cincinnati, almost exactly a year ago. "I believe," said he, "that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, will conform to the Constitution." Has this time come? Have we tried the new tariff law? Have we availed ourselves fully of the income that internal-revenue taxes will yield, including, if necessary, taxes on bank checks, receipts, etc.? When the people of this country realize that the proposition is to tax every income, even one as small as \$1,200, we doubt very much if the majority in any of the well-settled States will favor it. Let them know the situation fully. Let the campaign of education proceed.

The Rage for Sensation.

So the muck-rakers of magazines and novels have merely seen a chance to turn an honest penny, and the politicians to stir up trouble and make votes. And what tempest they raised, and what a bill business had to pay. What is the recipe for a great "popular" movement and success? About one-quarter envy to three-quarters hypocrisy?—*New York Sun*.

IN THESE days, when stolen letters, fictitious interviews, and manufactured testimony of elusive and evasive witnesses constitute such an important element in editorial work, the public seems inclined to swallow anything that anybody says or prints, provided it is said or printed against somebody or some interest chosen as a special subject for attack. The level-headed, fair-minded reader will have no difficulty in reaching an honest conclusion, for a little common sense will go a great way in determining the truth of the statements, if both sides are candidly considered. The trouble is that the public jumps at a conclusion. It does not take time to get at the truth. So the greatest injustice is sometimes done when it is not meant at all. Two instances of this perversion of fact for campaign purposes in the closing days of the presidential contest are worth noticing. Somebody printed in the *New York Evening Post* a letter from Spokane, Wash., stating that the writer had found a national forest officer playing cards in a saloon at Libby, Mont., while a fearful forest fire was destroying timber within half a mile of the town. The national forester, Mr. Pinchot, immediately made an investigation and vainly tried to reach the letter writer. With a good deal of difficulty Mr. Pinchot finally established the fact that one of the forest officers, a man of excellent character and temperate habits, happened to step into a place to buy a cigar while a friendly game of cards was in progress, and was asked by one of the participants, who was called away to attend a customer, to take his hand for five minutes, which he did, and then went on his way. No gambling was done, no forest fire was in progress, and the man who made the charge in the case sneaked away and could not be found. Yet all over the country the statement has been made that forest fires were neglected while forest officers were spending their time in gambling in saloons.

Somebody stole from the Standard Oil offices a number of letters written by Mr. J. D. Archbold, its first vice-president, and they fell into the hands of Mr. Hearst, who sought to profit by the stolen goods. He read some of the letters during his political speeches, and gave them a sensational meaning they did not possess. Mr. Archbold immediately invited Mr. Hearst to print them all, but Mr. Hearst did not reply. Every man who was mentioned in the letters was assailed, and Mr. Archbold himself denounced for actions to which the letters never referred. Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Senator Foraker of Ohio, Senator Bailey of Texas, and others were put on the rack. No opportunity for an explanation was given, and

when they did explain no one would listen to the explanations.

Senator McLaurin declared publicly that he had no apologies to make, that he was proud to possess the friendship of Mr. Archbold, that in this age wealth is and must be the reward of intelligence, and that he was not willing "to be numbered among those cowardly enough to deny it the influence which intelligence has always exercised in every form of government thus far devised." As to Senator Foraker, so conservative and non-political a publication as the *New York Financial Chronicle*, in defending him from the imputations of his enemies, says, "His life has been an open one, not by any means unheard or unseen, but passed in the very white of the public eye." Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, whose high ideals, integrity, and ability have given him standing among the greatest educators of the country, does not hesitate to say "the charge against Mr. Foraker for practicing his profession when in office is absurd." Senator Foraker explained conclusively, to all who are fair, that in no way did he serve any corporation after the country changed its attitude toward such forms of business, but few of the papers did him the common justice to print his defense.

Surely there must be two sides to a matter when good witnesses appear. Are they not entitled to a hearing and the accused to a defense? It may be asked, Of what use is it to defend those who are assailed by the muck-rakers? We answer, Every use. If the yellow press is to be left unmolested, if the clamor of demagogues is not to be refuted, if unfair indictments of men eminent in public and private life are not to be tried on their merits, then we live in a land of cowardice and injustice, and not in "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

A President and a Leader.

WHATEVER may be said or thought about the new tariff bill, no one can deny that, in handling a very difficult, perplexing, and complicated situation, President Taft displayed those qualities of successful leadership which command the highest admiration. He kept his temper; he had no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He treated the great economic problem which confronted his party, and the solution of which threatened to divide it into factions, as a judicial-minded man of equable temperament should have treated it. As a result, out of all the chaos, rancor, and discord of a prolonged and heated session, the party emerges serene and hopeful, a culmination of the extra session as gratifying as it is unexpected. In spite of the cavilings and criticisms of those who would never be satisfied with anything that a Republican administration might do with the tariff, the people of the country generally are quite contented with the outcome, excepting the needless innovation of a corporation income tax. We congratulate the President on his first distinct and positive achievement as a leader of his party. He commands its confidence to-day in greater degree than ever before.

Fair Play for the Canner.

DEFENDING the American manufacturer of food products, we have often declared that pure food was the first consideration with a large majority of them, in spite of the sensational attacks of Dr. Wiley. Now, Dr. Wiley himself is reported in the press dispatches to have come to the rescue of the packers of canned goods with a letter designed to give them a clean bill of health, and to relieve them from losses sustained because of the unjust attacks. In this letter Dr. Wiley says that he can safely say "that taking the whole matter of canned goods together, including fish, meats, vegetables, and fruits, only an extremely small percentage ever contains any substance whatever except food and, perhaps, a little salt or sugar." This is exactly what the defenders of the American food interests have constantly said, and it has subjected them to the most violent abuse by partisans of Dr. Wiley and advocates of his fads and fancies. Untold harm has been done to American food products, at home and abroad, by unjustified attacks on them by those who knowing little or nothing about the subject, simply relied on sensational statements of Dr. Wiley's supporters. President Roosevelt never did a wiser or a better thing than when he took away from Dr. Wiley the arbitrary powers he assumed and placed the final decision of questions affecting the manufacture of food product in the hands of a board of review composed of some of the most distinguished scientists in the country. One of the first decisions of this board overruled Dr. Wiley, and, perhaps as a result of this rebuke, he

now appears as the defender of the American canner. His appearance is a little late.

The Plain Truth.

AND NOW we beg to remind the administration at Washington that what this country wants more than anything else is a "downward revision of expenses in every department." If President Taft will give us this, we need not be ashamed of his administration, or in doubt as to who will be at the head of the next one.

A POSTAL card from Burgess Mountain, Emerald Lake, Ore., to the editor of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, under date of July 23d, says, "Away up here in the mountains, in a tiny little chalet, we find *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, as well as the London illustrated weeklies. We find it everywhere." Every American, no matter where he travels, will find *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the best hotels and reading-rooms the whole world over. Don't fail to ask for it. "All the news in pictures."

THIS is an age of fads and faddists, of up-lifters, muck-rakers, and yellow journalists. Public office is no longer a public trust, but an opportunity for self-glorification and sensational achievements. The public has been fooled long enough, but the thunders of applause which these methods have won are gradually fading away as the public faces the stern realities of the situation. The recent fool decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads must cease making special low rates for school children, except under certain limitations that the commission will impose, is severely and deservedly criticised. It is on a level with the decision of the commission, by a majority of only one vote, that under the interstate commerce law the little weekly newspapers scattered all over the country could no longer be permitted to continue to sell their advertising space at full rates to the railroads and accept in payment transportation at full rates. No good lawyer believes that this decision will stand in law or in equity. It is hoped that in due time some new blood will be infused into the Interstate Commerce Commission, perhaps the most powerful and responsible commission ever established at Washington. It calls for great, as well as good, men.

THE CRY for treatment for the recovery of sufferers from the White Plague is heard everywhere throughout the country where consumption claims its countless victims. It will be a pleasure to hear that an opportunity at last is to be opened to the sufferers to find a home in the climate where there is hope of recovery. The great difficulty that has confronted the sufferers has been the cost of the journeys to the far-off regions of the country where the dry latitudes give especial opportunity for recovery from the White Plague. No place in the world has been regarded as having a more curative atmosphere than Arizona, and it is a pleasure to note that men of prominence in that State, moved solely by a feeling of philanthropy and good-will, have organized to provide a home where consumptives can find hope of relief. In this issue we describe the City of Good Will, the wonderful plan, strongly organized and well officered, for providing homes for consumptives in that part of Arizona which has heretofore been looked upon as offering the greatest opportunities for relief. The fact that Governor Sloan, of Arizona, has consented to have contributions sent to him shows that the whole territory of Arizona is interested in this splendid philanthropic enterprise, perhaps the most notable of its nature that we have ever recorded.

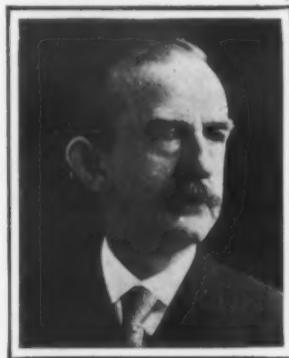
WHILE the authorities at Washington have been considering the expenditure of a large amount of money for further experimentation with flying machines, the British defense committee has just reported against aeroplanes and in favor of dirigible balloons. The success of Count Zeppelin with his balloon, which far outclassed that of all those who have been testing aeroplanes, justifies the decision of the British committee. The aeroplane is like a kite and hardly more useful, while the balloon has been in use for years. It can be handled and managed satisfactorily, while any sudden change in the wind may upset or divert an aeroplane, to the peril of its navigators. Thus far, in spite of all the talk about the Wrights, Latham, Bleriot, and others, the aeroplane has proved itself nothing more than a toy. It is hoped that the Federal government will not permit the public moneys to be wasted on experiments with aeroplanes, when it has been established that the dirigible balloon offers greater usefulness for all the purposes of the army and the navy. We are glad to hear of the annulment of the contract for the Herring flying machine, and the statement that something like \$16,000 of the original allotment for the development of aeronautics will accordingly be returned to the general fund of our army board of ordnance.

Congressmen in the Tariff Hall of Fame

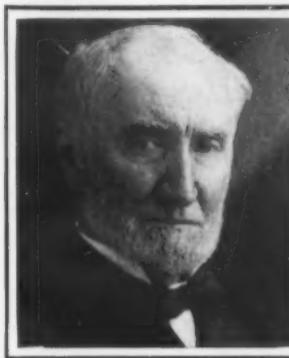
STRIKING PORTRAITS OF SOME OF THE NOTABLES WHO FIGURED IN THE MAKING OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.



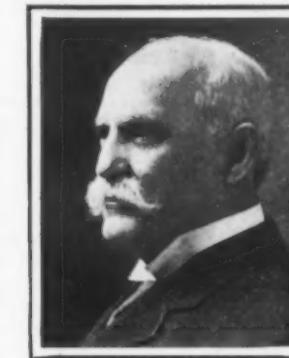
REPRESENTATIVE S. E. PAYNE, N.Y.
Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, whose name has been given to the new tariff bill.



SENATOR W. M. CRANE, MASS.
With whom Mr. Taft conferred on tariff features.



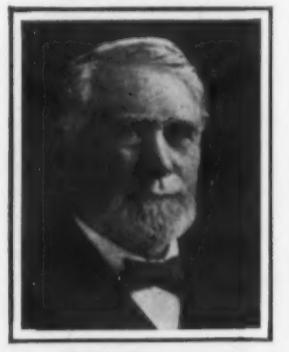
SPEAKER CANNON, OHIO.
Whose stalwart leadership of the House was helpful.



SENATOR N. W. ALDRICH, R.I.
The acknowledged champion of protection in Congress.



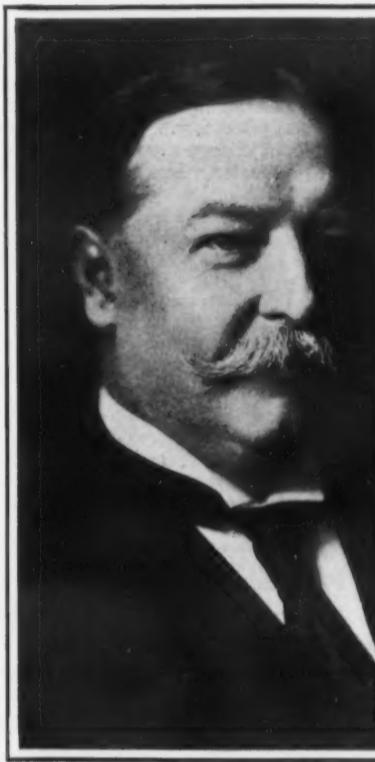
REPRESENTATIVE J. W. DWIGHT, N.Y.
The Whip of the House and the Speaker's right-hand man.



SENATOR K. NELSON, MINN.
One of the Republican insurgents who could not be reformed.



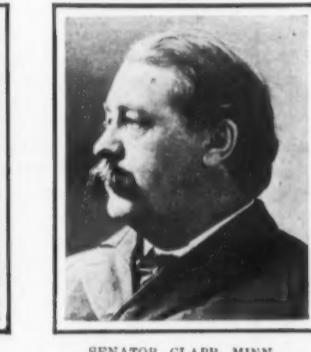
SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, WIS.
Who blustered against the new tariff bill to no avail.



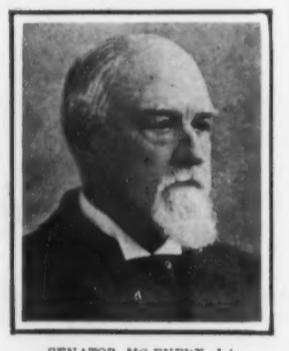
PRESIDENT TAFT,



SENATOR DOLLIVER, IOWA.
An old-line stalwart whose insurgency caused surprise.



SENATOR CLAPP, MINN.,
Who refused to vote for the new tariff bill because it did not conform to his ideas.



SENATOR MC ENERY, LA.
The Democrat who insisted upon protection for his constituents.



SENATOR CUMMINS, IOWA.
Who led the Republican insurgents.

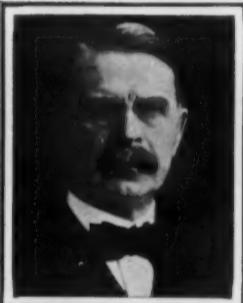


SENATOR BRISTOW, KAN.
One of the seven Senate insurgents who could not be convinced.



SENATOR BEVERIDGE, IND.
The leading spokesman for the insurgents.

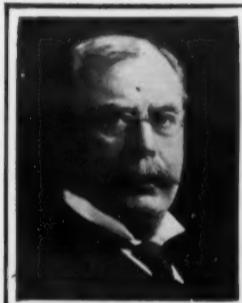
Congressmen Who Voted Against Their Party on the New Tariff Bill



REPRESENTATIVE C. R. DAVIS,
MINN., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE V. MURDOCK,
KAN., REP.



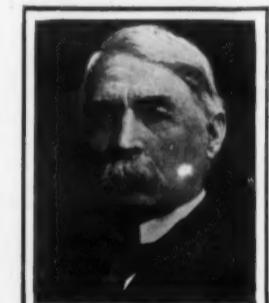
REPRESENTATIVE H. STEENER-
SON, MINN., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE M. POIN-
DEXTER, WASH., REP.



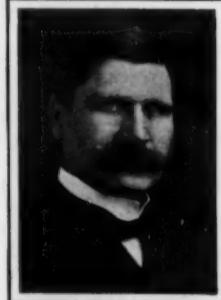
REPRESENTATIVE N. E. KEN-
DALL, IOWA, REP.



REPRESENTATIVE E. H. HUB-
BARD, IOWA, REP.



REPRESENTATIVE G. N. HAU-
GEN, IOWA, REP.



REPRESENTATIVE A. J. GRON-
NA, N. DAK., REP.



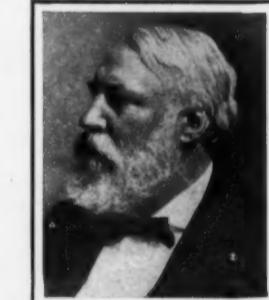
REPRESENTATIVE C. A. LIN-
DBERGH, MINN., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE WM. J.
CARY, WIS., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE J. M.
NELSON, WIS., REP.



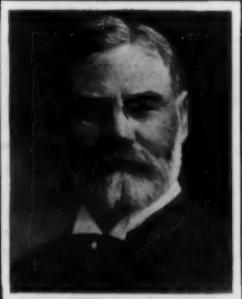
REPRESENTATIVE J. W. KEIFER,
OHIO.



REPRESENTATIVE R. F.
BROUSSARD, LA., DEM.



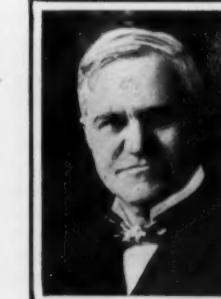
REPRESENTATIVE C. B.
MILLER, MINN., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE J. R. MANN,
ILL., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE I. L. LEN-
ROOT, WIS., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE F. M.
NYE, MINN., REP.



REPRESENTATIVE G. N. SOUTH-
WICK, N.Y., REP.

The prominent Senators and Representatives portrayed here naturally arrange themselves into five groups. The first is made up of Senators Aldrich and Crane, Representatives Payne and Dwight, and Speaker Cannon. This group might be known as the tariff cabinet. President Taft was in constant conference with its members during the tariff session. The second group is composed of Senators Beveridge, Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, La Follette, and Nelson. These are the seven Republican Senators who voted against the passage of the bill. The third group has just one member, Senator McEnery, who, by pairing his vote, got the reputation of being the only Democratic Senator who voted for the new tariff. The fourth group is made up of the Republican Representatives who voted against the bill. They are: Cary, Davis, Gronna, Haugen, Hubbard, Keifer, Kendall, Lenroot, Lindbergh, Mann, Miller, Murdock, Nelson, Nye, Poinexter, Southwick, Steener-Son, Stevens, Volstead, and Woods. The fifth group is made up of Representatives Broussard and Estopinal, the Democrats who voted with the Republicans in the House.—From photographs by Harris & Ewing, Moffett, Clineinst, and Buck, copyright, 1909.

People Talked About

WITH the fall of Clemenceau and the appointment of Aristide Briand as Premier of France, there begins not only a new political, but perhaps a new economic, era for that country. Briand—scholar, orator, and socialist—began life as a starveling lawyer, allied himself early with the Socialist party, and was elected by them to the Chamber of Deputies. Even as late as five years ago he was scarcely known outside of his own party. While in the chamber he was made a member of a committee which drew the church and state separation bill, and it was mainly through his efforts that a sane and impartial law was passed. He became Minister of Public Instruction and Worship in 1906, and in December, 1907, while retaining that post, he assumed also the of Justice. Clemenceau looked upon him as the most valuable member of his cabinet. Throughout many parts of France his appointment caused grave apprehension in the hearts of the moneyed and land-owning classes, but, while the selection of a socialist as Premier may indeed seem startling, it is by no means illogical and should cause no serious disquiet, for it is understood that he will doubtless be governed largely by the policies of his predecessor, though he is somewhat more radical than the latter. His ideas have always been modified by the necessity of conforming to practical requirements, and he seems always to have realized that the vested interests of the French people are so enormous that it is doubtful if in any other country it would be so difficult to introduce changes of so radical a nature as those which the theory of socialism involves.

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FOR THE first time in the annals of Chicago, or, indeed, of any large city, a woman has been elected to manage a great educational system. That honor, or, rather, tribute to remarkable ability, recently fell to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who was elected city superintendent of Chicago's public schools. The office ranks as the highest-salaried public-school position in the United States, bringing \$10,000 a year and involving the management of \$50,000,000 worth of public property. She has under her care some 290,000 children. Mrs. Young has devoted nearly fifty years to educational work. She has served in various capacities

under the public-school system, has served on important national and local educational committees, and is known throughout the country as an able lecturer and writer. She is, she says, the exponent of common-sense education and is opposed to fads. Further, she believes in manual and industrial education for all children, so as to teach them the use of their hands in event of their ever being thrown on their own resources.

EVEN in these days of young-men executives, and especially in the field of journalism, not many have reached, at the age of twenty-six, a place equal in responsibility to the management of a great telegraphic news association. Yet Roy W. Howard, at that early age, fills the position of general news manager and secretary of the United Press Association, the greatest corporation of its kind in the country. Mr. Howard has often been described "as a human battery, full charged with electric energy." He left college in 1902 to be a reporter on the Indianapolis *News*, and served only a short while in that capacity before he was made sporting editor of the Indianapolis *Star*. He went to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* as as-

sistant telegraph editor, and still later to the Cincinnati *Post* as telegraph editor. Here he became successively the dramatic editor, news editor, and assistant managing editor, while yet scarcely more than a boy in the eyes of the old guard. In 1906 he was made special representative of the Scripps-McRae League at New York. The same year he was promoted to New York manager of the Publishers Press and the Scripps-McRae Press associations. Last year he was promoted to general news manager of the United Press Association, and became secretary to the corporation only recently. What the future holds for him it is hard to say, but if his rise continues to be as rapid as heretofore he will some day be a potent factor in the newspaper world.



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Stewart.

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A MOST unusual tribute was that given by the great Western State of Minnesota to James J. Hill, the famous empire builder of the Northwest, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. In a happy desire to honor herself by honoring the man who, perhaps, has done most to upbuild Minnesota, this great commonwealth chose to unveil a magnificent bronze bust of Mr. Hill during the Minnesota Day celebration at the exposition. The occasion was one of international interest, and many of the

most prominent statesmen and financiers of this country and abroad grasped the opportunity to show their appreciation of Mr. Hill's gigantic industrial and railroad accomplishments. Many of the personal memorials given by these noted men are of deep significance. Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador, said, "Mr. Hill always has been friendly to Japan, never permitting a proper opportunity to pass without some expression of good-will toward us. He has, therefore, been regarded in Japan as representing the good American friendship." John D. Rockefeller expressed his happiness in being able to join with the many to do Mr. Hill honor, and said, further, "He has wrought a great work, and has been a very important factor in the upbuilding of our railway system. All praise him! I would that we had more such men." Jacob H. Schiff, the noted New York banker, said, "There are few men whom I hold in such high esteem, and for whom I have such a great admiration, as James J. Hill." Speaker Cannon was particularly enthusiastic in his remarks. He said, "I think it is peculiarly fitting that there should be a lasting memorial to commemorate the life and labors of Mr. Hill, who has been aptly characterized as the great 'empire builder of the Northwest.' " The bronze bust is six feet in height and is said to be the largest portrait bust ever made. Four bronze tablets represent in bas-relief a Great Northern train, the Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*, George Washington, and the State seal of Minnesota. Japan and the State of Minnesota will each present a lettered marble slab to be set in the pedestal.

ONE OF the worst traitors to his own camp is the labor leader who abuses his power over the men he is in duty bound to protect, and sells them out for his own gain. The recent conviction of Chicago's three labor leaders—Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, president of the Chicago Building Trade Council, M. J. Doyle, assistant business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union, and Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union—is a case in point. The men were brought to trial on an indictment charging that they conspired to extort \$1,000 from Emil Klicka, through an agent, in order to settle a strike on the plant of the Joseph Klicka Company. It was alleged in the testimony that George S. Andres, the agent, having received the money from Klicka, left it on a desk in Madden's office, Madden being present and choosing this method as a safeguard. Pouchot and Doyle are said to have shared in the money. The men were convicted of extortion and a fine of \$500 was imposed on them. Madden is the so-called "labor czar," and during his régime there have been constant rumors of irregularities in the calling and settling of strikes in Chicago, Pouchot and Doyle being suspected of implication each time as his agents. The verdict was reported to be the result of a compromise between jurors who wanted to send Madden and his fellows to the penitentiary and jurors who wanted to free them. The case is to be reconsidered on appeal.



DID THESE LABOR LEADERS BETRAY THEIR TRUST?
Martin B. Madden, president of the Chicago Building Trade Council; M. J. Doyle, and Fred A. Pouchot, labor organization agents, who were convicted for extortion during a strike.—Risser.

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ONE OF the most enthusiastic motor-boatists on the Hudson River is the Rev. Nelson Page Dame, who made his own thirty-foot boat, the *Virginia Creeper*, which he runs himself. Mr. Dame is serving this summer as Wall Street preacher at the noon evangelistic meetings in front of the National City Bank, on the site of the old custom house. By birth and education he is a Virginian, graduate of the University of Virginia and of the theological seminary near Alexandria. He boasts not only a classical scholarship, but claims a high record as an athlete. While at the university he played on the first baseball nine, the football team, and for two years held the boxing championship. He is also an enthusiastic fisherman. He served, after his graduation from college, as teacher in a high school where a man of physical prowess was needed to control the students. Before studying for the ministry Mr. Dame filled various positions, such as bookkeeper and cashier in a mercantile house and as assistant agent in the railroad station at Danville. He is thus fitted by personal experience to address intelligently audiences of men from all ranks of life. Besides filling pastorates in Virginia and Maryland, Mr. Dame served for a while as general missioner of the Parochial Missionary Society of the United States. He has organized and successfully conducted rescue work of a unique nature, and has had a wide experience as an evangelist. This is a pleasing instance of a college athlete who has made good in every sense of the phrase. Rev. Mr. Dame attributes much of his knowledge of men to experience gained upon the athletic field.

THE LEGALIZING of state lotteries and cock-fighting in Cuba aroused a storm of protest among the decent-minded citizens, who see in these vicious forms of gambling the probable speedy bankruptcy of the nation and the degeneration of Cuban ethics. The future salvation of Cuba, in the opinion of zealous patriots, lies not so much in "teaching the old dog new tricks," but in training the youth of the country to look with abhorrence upon such institutions. One of the stanchest and most conscientious workers toward this end is Mrs. Jeannette Ryder, an American woman, who has for ten years been carrying on a humane work in her adopted country. She has organized a "Band of Mercy," made up for the most part of young men and women who have founded a miniature municipality, making their own laws and electing municipal officers. They have taken a firm stand against bull and cock fighting in Havana, and against legalized lotteries; and, under the leadership of Mrs. Ryder, they are beginning to make a deep impression on the governmental authorities.

THAT a thirteen-year-old boy should command such an unprecedented salary as \$500 a week is indeed a notable event, even in the theatrical world, where large salaries are of common occurrence. Such, however, is the case with Wilfred Morrison, the boy singer of Toronto, who is to be paid that sum by a New York concert company for a tour of the United States from New York to San Francisco and thence to Australia, the entire trip to last one year. For that engagement he is to be paid \$500 a week, the contract to take effect immediately. In spite of his extreme youth Wilfred was engaged to sing at the Julian Walker testimonial benefit at Carnegie Hall, in New York, recently, and he made an excellent showing among fifty artists of high rank. Whether or not the boy's voice will retain its sweetness and power for many years to come is a matter of conjecture, but experience has shown that such rare soprano voices as that possessed by "Canada's greatest boy soprano" do not usually endure beyond the lad's present age.



WILFRED MORRISON,
The thirteen-year-old boy
singer, who has been
offered \$500 a week
to tour with a concert
troupe.

SACRIFICE of life for the salvation of others is indeed rare these days. Lately, one of the truest of God's gentlemen, the Rev. Herbert L. Mitchell, an Episcopal clergyman, of New London, Conn., willingly gave his life while attempting to rescue a drowning boy who had accidentally fallen from a sailboat. Well can it be said of him, "This was a man."

How the New Tariff Helps Your Pocketbook

By United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew

THE PROBLEM which Congress had primarily to face in framing the tariff bill was to find additional revenues sufficient to meet the deficiency in the treasury. After five months of exhaustive examination by experts in the government service, by testimony from manufacturers, merchants, and people interested in every department of American industry, the present tariff bill has been perfected and become a law.

After the House of Representatives and the Senate had acted and the differences between them were in conference, the conferees appealed to the President. Mr. Taft at once took up all the questions involved with that thoroughness, impartiality, and candor which made him one of the best judges in our judicial history. The tariff bill has been

viciously assailed and its provisions have been subject to more glaring misrepresentations than any enactment in this generation. The same tactics were employed by Democrats, free traders, revenue theorists, and disgruntled Republicans against the McKinley bill when it was enacted in 1890. The elections came before the practical workings of the measure could demonstrate the falsity of these attacks, and the Democrats elected a President and both houses of Congress. Their first effort was to revise the tariff, and the result was what is known as the Wilson-Gorman bill. Following its passage and the effect it had upon American industries and labor, we had one of the most severe panics in our history. Out of this distress came the triumph of McKinley, with a majority in both houses and the passage of the Dingley bill, under which we have lived and prospered since 1897.

During that period there was an increase in the value of American manufactures of over twelve hundred millions of dollars, and an increase in the number of workers in every department of American industry from 26,350,000 to 34,000,000. The extraordinary feature of this is that, under our economic system, we have been able to find remunerative employment for this addition of 7,650,000 who required employment at paying wages. There has been an increase during the same period of 50,000 manufacturing establishments, working in 368 different industries, offering employment in new industries developed by protection which did not exist when the Dingley bill was enacted.

The increases in the new tariff bill are almost entirely in luxuries. The increase in alcoholic compounds, toilet preparations, and the like will yield an additional revenue of \$200,000; high-grade glass, \$150,000; automobiles, bullion, metal threads for fancy ornamentations, pearl-handled knives, and things of that description, \$100,000; hops, figs, imported dates, and grapes, \$500,000; the spirit and wine schedule, including champagnes and imported liquors, \$4,000,000. The only increase in cotton was upon very high-grade goods, and this will yield \$200,000 additional. There will be \$500,000 additional gathered from high-grade manufactures in flax, hemp, and jute, and about \$200,000 in the increase on the finest silks. There will be about \$150,000 additional from an increased duty on cigar labels and embossed paper and ornamental things of luxury made from paper. There will be \$2,000,000 additional growing out of the increased tariff on ostrich feathers, imported ornaments, hat ornamentations, and articles of personal adornment which only the rich can buy and use. On all these articles, which do not enter

at all into common consumption and which are wholly a matter of luxury, there will be an additional revenue of \$15,000,000 without any burden whatever upon the average consumer, or what Lincoln called the plain people.

In the new tariff bill there have been five hundred reductions of rates covering thousands of articles. The increases have been about one hundred—almost entirely, as I have said, in articles of luxury. In agricultural implements, like wagons, mowers, binders, harrows, rakes, plows, cultivators, thrashers, and drills, there has been a uniform reduction of twenty-five per cent. In red and white lead for paint, in varnishes, glazed brick, earthenware and china in common use, and common window glass, there has been a reduction of from ten to thirty-three per cent. Bar iron used by blacksmiths has been reduced fifty per cent., and so have steel rails, while on steel beams and girders for buildings, hoop and bar iron, barb wire for fences, bolts and nuts, knives and forks for table use, spikes and nails, horseshoes, muleshoes, tacks, brads, saws, screws, sewing machines, typewriters, all of which are necessary for house-building business and domestic purposes the duties have been reduced from twelve to fifty per cent.

Oil cloths and linoleums for floors have been reduced from nine to thirty-eight per cent., and oil cloths for tables, etc., forty per cent. The duties on bituminous coal have been reduced thirty-three per cent.; print paper, thirty-seven per cent.; hats and bonnets, twenty per cent.; boots and shoes, forty per cent.; sole leather and belting, seventy-five per cent.; leather for shoe uppers, twenty-five per cent.; gloves for ordinary use, thirty per cent., harness, saddles, etc., fifty-five per cent. In addition, we have let in Philippine and Porto Rican sugar free, and retained the twenty per cent. advantage for Cuban sugar. In lumber necessary for cheap houses there has been a reduction of fifty per cent. on part, and from thirty to thirty-seven per cent. on the rest. Fence posts have been made free, and laths have been reduced twenty per cent. It will be seen here that in everything which enters into the life of the farm and the building of the home and to its furniture there has been a very marked reduction from the duties in the Dingley bill. Petroleum and all its products have been made free.

Summing up the whole matter, the tariff under the new Payne bill has been decreased from the Dingley rate on imported goods valued in round numbers at \$5,000,000,000, while the tariff has been increased on goods other than liquors and luxuries valued at only \$241,000,000 in round numbers. If manufacturers, middlemen, wholesalers, and retailers do not absorb these reductions in the tariff, these articles in common use should be much cheaper to the consumer. Now what will be the effect upon the consumer? The National Clothiers' Association says that it must add three dollars to twelve-dollar suits and five dollars to twenty-dollar suits, because of the increase in the cost of cloth on account of the tariff. There has not been a penny's increase in this tariff, either in wool or in the cloth. The cloth in a twelve-dollar suit costs three dollars, and the duty on the wool would be seventy-five cents. The cost of the cloth in a twenty-dollar suit is five dollars, and the duty on the wool is one dollar and twenty-five cents. As there has been no increase this year in wages, rentals, buttons, thread, and other things which make up a suit of clothes, it is evident that if an advance is made it must be an additional profit to the manufacturers and retailers of ready-made clothes. The reduction on boots and shoes will amount to from thirty to fifty cents a pair to the manufacturer.

Of the \$15,000,000 of additional revenue gained from the increase of tariff duties upon liquors and luxuries, about one-half of it is lost again in the re-

duction of the tariff from the present rate upon the necessities of life. But when we add to the additional revenue upon these articles the nearly \$10,000,000 more which is to come from tobacco, and from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 which is to come from the corporation tax, and the still additional income which will come from prosperity and greater purchasing powers, our revenues will be in excess of expenditures and the government on Easy Street.

If we are to retain the protective system, with its underlying principle of maintaining American industries and the American standard of wages and employment for American workingmen, and have markets for our ever-increasing productive power, this Taft-Payne-Aldrich bill is the fairest, the most equitable, and the most beneficent tariff bill which has been passed in our history. It will have fifteen months of operation before a general election, and in that time will demonstrate its value. There has been an increase in the cost of living during the last ten years. The same thing is true in all highly organized industrial countries. There has been little increase in clothing, in rentals, and none in transportation. The increase has been mainly in the cost of food, which makes up so large a proportion of the expense of a family averaging five or more members. Wheat was selling, at the time of the enactment of the McKinley bill, at sixty-five cents a bushel. It now brings one dollar and twenty cents at the farmers' doors. Corn was selling then at fifteen cents a bushel, and it is now bringing sixty-five cents. Beef on the hoof was then selling below the cost of production—I think, about four cents a pound—and now it is selling at seven and a half cents. These are the principal articles which enter into the food of the family. Tariff people believe that this increase is due to the enormous advance in the demand, because of the purchasing power of the American people from remunerative employment due to protection.

If, as the statistics apparently prove, there were 3,000,000 out of employment, and with little or no purchasing power for themselves and their families, in 1896 and 1897, and they have been re-employed and employment found for 7,650,000 additional, it will at once be seen where this greater demand has given higher prices to the farmer, though his cost of production has not been increased at all. So far as the farmer is concerned in this tariff, while reductions have been made, as I have cited, in almost everything which he uses, the tariff on his wheat, corn, oats, rye, beans, onions, potatoes, flaxseed, butter, cheese, poultry, cattle, horses, sheep, milk, eggs, and hay has remained the same as in the Dingley bill, except the slight raise in some of these products.

Democratic objectors to the tariff bill complain that the schedules are not reduced to the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only; at the same time, in the articles in which their own States are interested, they have generally demanded the highest duties known in the bill, claiming, however, that it is not for protection, but for revenue—as pineapples, for instance, at one hundred and twenty-eight per cent. increase. The Republican insurgents admit that there has been a reduction downward in the tariff duties from the rates in the McKinley bill, but they complain that it has not gone far enough in articles which are produced in other States than their own, but in the articles in which their States are interested it has gone too far.

They complain still further that, during the five months the bill has been under consideration, they have not been able to understand all its provisions nor had time to inform themselves in regard to the justice or the injustice of the schedules in the bill. They denounce the Republican majority which supported the Finance Committee in its conclusions and

(Continued on page 191.)



UNITED STATES SENATOR
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Pach Bros.

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viciously assailed and its provisions have been subject to more glaring misrepresentations than any enactment in this generation. The same tactics were employed by Democrats, free traders, revenue theorists, and disgruntled Republicans against the McKinley bill when it was enacted in 1890. The elections came before the practical workings of the measure could demonstrate the falsity of these attacks, and the Democrats elected a President and both houses of Congress. Their first effort was to revise the tariff, and the result was what is known as the Wilson-Gorman bill. Following its passage and the effect it had upon American industries and labor, we had one of the most severe panics in our history. Out of this distress came the triumph of McKinley, with a majority in both houses and the passage of the Dingley bill, under which we have lived and prospered since 1897.

During that period there was an increase in the value of American manufactures of over twelve hundred millions of dollars, and an increase in the number of workers in every department of American industry from 26,350,000 to 34,000,000. The extraordinary feature of this is that, under our economic system, we have been able to find remunerative employment for this addition of 7,650,000 who required employment at paying wages. There has been an increase during the same period of 50,000 manufacturing establishments, working in 368 different industries, offering employment in new industries developed by protection which did not exist when the Dingley bill was enacted.

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WHERE THE EAGER, EXPECTANT CROWDS ARRANGED TO HAVE THEIR NAMES PLACED IN THE GREAT NATIONAL LOTTERY BARREL—TEMPORARY NOTARY OFFICES SET UP IN FRONT OF BANKS, SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS DURING REGISTRATION FOR DRAWING OF THE LANDS IN COEUR D'ALENE.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT LAND LOTTERY.

Photographs by W. C. Banks.



TREMENDOUS CROWD ARRIVING IN COEUR D'ALENE CITY, IDAHO, TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAWING OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN COEUR D'ALENE INDIAN RESERVATION—IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 100,000 REGISTERED PERSONS AWAITED THE ALLOTMENTS WITH BREATHLESS INTEREST.

Theatrical Doors Thrown Wide for the New Metropolitan Season



FLORENCE REID SINGING "THE HORRID MEN," ONE OF THE SONG HITS IN "THE GAY HUSSARS," THE NEW MILITARY OPERETTA, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.—*White*.



THE FANDANGO GIRLS WHO FURNISH SOME OF THE LIVELY MOMENTS IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1909," AT THE NEW YORK ROOF.—*White*.



DONALD BRIAN, WITH "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.—*White*.



100. BERT FRENCH AND ALICE EIS IN THE NEW AND STARTLING "VAMPIRE DANCE," ON THE PROCTOR CIRCUIT.
An impression by E. A. Goewey.



BRUCE MAC RAE, PLAYING THE LEADING PART IN "THE FLAG LIEUTENANT," AT THE CRITERION.
Moffett Studio.



FLORENCE SMITH AS "KOKOMO," IN "THE TOP OF THE WORLD."



AN OUTING IN CENTRAL PARK FOR SOME OF THE GIRLS OF "THE MIDNIGHT SONS" COMPANY.—*White*.



NINA MORRIS IN "THE CANDY SHOP" AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.—*Savory*.



WILLIAM R. HATCH AND KATHERINE FLORNE IN EUGENE WALTER'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, "PAID IN FULL."—*White*.



SIDNEY DREW AND COMPANY IN AN ENTERTAINING SCENE FROM "BILLY," GEORGE CAMERON'S LATEST SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY, AT DALY'S.



MEET CHURCH.

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The increases in the new tariff bill are almost entirely in luxuries. The increase in alcoholic compounds, toilet preparations, and the like will yield an additional revenue of \$200,000; high-grade glass, \$150,000; automobiles, bullion, metal threads for fancy ornaments, pearl-handled knives, and things of that description, \$100,000; hops, figs, imported dates, and grapes, \$500,000; the spirit and wine schedule, including champagnes and imported liquors, \$4,000,000. The only increase in cotton was upon very high-grade goods, and this will yield \$200,000 additional. There will be \$500,000 additional gathered from high-grade manufactures in flax, hemp, and jute, and about \$200,000 in the increase on the finest silks. There will be about \$150,000 additional from an increased duty on cigar labels and embossed paper and ornamental things of luxury made from paper. There will be \$2,000,000 additional growing out of the increased tariff on ostrich feathers, imported ornaments, hat ornaments, and articles of personal adornment which only the rich can buy and use. On all these articles, which do not enter

at all into common consumption and which are wholly a matter of luxury, there will be an additional revenue of \$15,000,000 without any burden whatever upon the average consumer, or what Lincoln called the plain people.

In the new tariff bill there have been five hundred reductions of rates covering thousands of articles. The increases have been about one hundred—almost entirely, as I have said, in articles of luxury. In agricultural implements, like wagons, mowers, binders, harrows, rakes, plows, cultivators, thrashers, and drills, there has been a uniform reduction of twenty-five per cent. In red and white lead for paint, in varnishes, glazed brick, earthenware and china in common use, and common window glass, there has been a reduction of from ten to thirty-three per cent. Bar iron used by blacksmiths has been reduced fifty per cent., and so have steel rails, while on steel beams and girders for buildings, hoop and bar iron, barb wire for fences, bolts and nuts, knives and forks for table use, spikes and nails, horseshoes, muleshoes, tacks, brads, saws, screws, sewing machines, typewriters, all of which are necessary for house-building business and domestic purposes the duties have been reduced from twelve to fifty per cent.

Oil cloths and linoleums for floors have been reduced from nine to thirty-eight per cent., and oil cloths for tables, etc., forty per cent. The duties on bituminous coal have been reduced thirty-three per cent.; print paper, thirty-seven per cent.; hats and bonnets, twenty per cent.; boots and shoes, forty per cent.; sole leather and belting, seventy-five per cent.; leather for shoe uppers, twenty-five per cent.; gloves for ordinary use, thirty per cent., harness, saddles, etc., fifty-five per cent. In addition, we have let in Philippine and Porto Rican sugar free, and retained the twenty per cent. advantage for Cuban sugar. In lumber necessary for cheap houses there has been a reduction of fifty per cent. on part, and from thirty to thirty-seven per cent. on the rest. Fence posts have been made free, and laths have been reduced twenty per cent. It will be seen here that in everything which enters into the life of the farm and the building of the home and to its furniture there has been a very marked reduction from the duties in the Dingley bill. Petroleum and all its products have been made free.

Summing up the whole matter, the tariff under the new Payne bill has been decreased from the Dingley rate on imported goods valued in round numbers at \$5,000,000,000, while the tariff has been increased on goods other than liquors and luxuries valued at only \$241,000,000 in round numbers. If manufacturers, middlemen, wholesalers, and retailers do not absorb these reductions in the tariff, these articles in common use should be much cheaper to the consumer. Now what will be the effect upon the consumer? The National Clothiers' Association says that it must add three dollars to twelve-dollar suits and five dollars to twenty-dollar suits, because of the increase in the cost of cloth on account of the tariff. There has not been a penny's increase in this tariff, either in wool or in the cloth. The cloth in a twelve-dollar suit costs three dollars, and the duty on the wool would be seventy-five cents. The cost of the cloth in a twenty-dollar suit is five dollars, and the duty on the wool is one dollar and twenty-five cents. As there has been no increase this year in wages, rentals, buttons, thread, and other things which make up a suit of clothes, it is evident that if an advance is made it must be an additional profit to the manufacturers and retailers of ready-made clothes. The reduction on boots and shoes will amount to from thirty to fifty cents a pair to the manufacturer.

Of the \$15,000,000 of additional revenue gained from the increase of tariff duties upon liquors and luxuries, about one-half of it is lost again in the re-

duction of the tariff from the present rate upon the necessities of life. But when we add to the additional revenue upon these articles the nearly \$10,000,000 more which is to come from tobacco, and from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 which is to come from the corporation tax, and the still additional income which will come from prosperity and greater purchasing power, our revenues will be in excess of expenditures and the government on Easy Street.

If we are to retain the protective system, with its underlying principle of maintaining American industries and the American standard of wages and employment for American workingmen, and have markets for our ever-increasing productive power, this Taft-Payne-Aldrich bill is the fairest, the most equitable, and the most beneficent tariff bill which has been passed in our history. It will have fifteen months of operation before a general election, and in that time will demonstrate its value. There has been an increase in the cost of living during the last ten years. The same thing is true in all highly organized industrial countries. There has been little increase in clothing, in rentals, and none in transportation. The increase has been mainly in the cost of food, which makes up so large a proportion of the expense of a family averaging five or more members. Wheat was selling, at the time of the enactment of the McKinley bill, at sixty-five cents a bushel. It now brings one dollar and twenty cents at the farmers' doors. Corn was selling then at fifteen cents a bushel, and it is now bringing sixty-five cents. Beef on the hoof was then selling below the cost of production—I think, about four cents a pound—and now it is selling at seven and a half cents. These are the principal articles which enter into the food of the family. Tariff people believe that this increase is due to the enormous advance in the demand, because of the purchasing power of the American people from remunerative employment due to protection.

If, as the statistics apparently prove, there were 3,000,000 out of employment, and with little or no purchasing power for themselves and their families, in 1890 and 1897, and they have been re-employed and employment found for 7,650,000 additional, it will at once be seen where this greater demand has given higher prices to the farmer, though his cost of production has not been increased at all. So far as the farmer is concerned in this tariff, while reductions have been made, as I have cited, in almost everything which he uses, the tariff on his wheat, corn, oats, rye, beans, onions, potatoes, flaxseed, butter, cheese, poultry, cattle, horses, sheep, milk, eggs, and hay has remained the same as in the Dingley bill, except the slight raise in some of these products.

Democratic objectors to the tariff bill complain that the schedules are not reduced to the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only; at the same time, in the articles in which their own States are interested, they have generally demanded the highest duties known in the bill, claiming, however, that it is not for protection, but for revenue—as pineapples, for instance, at one hundred and twenty-eight per cent. increase. The Republican insurgents admit that there has been a reduction downward in the tariff duties from the rates in the McKinley bill, but they complain that it has not gone far enough in articles which are produced in other States than their own, but in the articles in which their States are interested it has gone too far.

They complain still further that, during the five months the bill has been under consideration, they have not been able to understand all its provisions nor had time to inform themselves in regard to the justice or the injustice of the schedules in the bill. They denounce the Republican majority which supported the Finance Committee in its conclusions and

(Continued on page 191.)



UNITED STATES SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Puck Bros.

vicuously assailed and its provisions have been subject to more glaring misrepresentations than any enactment in this generation. The same tactics were employed by Democrats, free traders, revenue theorists, and disgruntled Republicans against the McKinley bill when it was enacted in 1890. The elections came before the practical workings of the measure could demonstrate the falsity of these attacks, and the Democrats elected a President and both houses of Congress. Their first effort was to revise the tariff, and the result was what is known as the Wilson-Gorman bill. Following its passage and the effect it had upon American industries and labor, we had one of the most severe panics in our history. Out of this distress came the triumph of McKinley, with a majority in both houses and the passage of the Dingley bill, under which we have lived and prospered since 1897.

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WHERE THE EAGER, EXPECTANT CROWDS ARRANGED TO HAVE THEIR NAMES PLACED IN THE GREAT NATIONAL LOTTERY BARREL—TEMPORARY NOTARY OFFICES SET UP IN FRONT OF BANKS, BALLOONS AND RESTAURANTS DURING REGISTRATION FOR DRAWING OF THE LANDS IN COEUR D'ALENE.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT LAND LOTTERY.

Photographs by W. C. Banks.



TREMENDOUS CROWD ARRIVING IN COEUR D'ALENE CITY, IDAHO, TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAWING OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN COEUR D'ALENE INDIAN RESERVATION—IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 100,000 REGISTERED PERSONS AWAITED THE ALLOTMENTS WITH BREATHLESS INTEREST.

Theatrical Doors Thrown Wide for the New Metropolitan Season



FLORENCE REID SINGING "THE HORRID MEN," ONE OF THE SONG HITS IN "THE GAY HUSSARS," THE NEW MILITARY OPERETTA, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.—White.



THE FANDANGO GIRLS WHO FURNISH SOME OF THE LIVELY MOMENTS IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1909," AT THE NEW YORK ROOF.—White.



DONALD BRIAN, WITH "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.—White.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

100. BERT FRENCH AND ALICE EIS IN THE NEW AND STARTLING "VAMPIRE DANCE," ON THE PROCTOR CIRCUIT.
An impression by E. A. Goewey.



BRUCE MAC RAE, PLAYING THE LEADING PART IN "THE FLAG LIEUTENANT," AT THE CRITERION.
Moffett Studio.



FLORENCE SMITH AS "KOKOMO," IN "THE TOP OF THE WORLD."



AN OUTING IN CENTRAL PARK FOR SOME OF THE GIRLS OF "THE MIDNIGHT SONS" COMPANY.—White.



NINA MORRIS IN "THE CANDY SHOP" AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.—Sarony.



WILLIAM R. HATCH AND KATHERINE FLORNE IN EUGENE WALTER'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, "PAID IN FULL."—White.



SIDNEY DREW AND COMPANY IN AN ENTERTAINING SCENE FROM "BILLY," GEORGE CAMERON'S LATEST SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY, AT DALY'S.

The City of Good Will

A TWENTIETH CENTURY VERSION OF THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN. AN INSPIRING NARRATIVE OF A CITY BEAUTIFUL TO BE ERECTED IN ARIZONA FOR WHITE PLAGUE SUFFERERS.

By J. A. Geissinger

SEVERAL years ago, while pastor of a Methodist church in the city of Cincinnati, I was summoned to my physician's office and received the word that has sent a thrill of horror through so many hearts in America in recent years, "Your wife has tuberculosis." It was like being struck in the face. I can never forget that day. Counsel was called. The word was yet more discouraging. I know not why that word always affects one so. It is as if the angel of death were to put his blood mark on your lintel. In twenty-four hours we were speeding across the continent to Colorado. In four months we were foolish enough to return to my former work in Cincinnati; but that would not do, and after a time I was stationed at Phoenix, Arizona, in charge of the First Methodist Church, where the balmy air has healed, as it seems completely, one sick body, much to the surprise of the physicians and the comfort of two lads and their father, the present writer. Since then I have had a deep personal interest in this gaunt, insatiable, relentless thing that men call the White Plague.

Now Phoenix, the beautiful capital of Arizona, is not primarily a health resort. Indeed, there is almost no provision for the sick in Phoenix at the present time. And many—most of its citizens, in fact—do not care to have the sick come there. For years men have known of the richness of the valley lying about the capital city—a territory that has yielded all manner of fruit these many years—and they have seen that such a valley ought to be able to supply the mining camps and thus bring much gold; and, perseveringly, they have kept their cause before the government, until at length a \$10,000,000 irrigation system guarantees the future of Phoenix and the Salt River Valley. To-day there are groves and orchards and alfalfa fields all about, and to-morrow there will be twice as much land inundated by this American Nile. The American, as much in Arizona as in New York, has an eye to the main chance. Do you wonder that the average Phoenixian would rather have the White Plague remain without the borders?

Yet the sick are with us in the Southwest, and will always be, I fear. I, for one, have not been able to escape the problem these people present. They are on the streets in torrents, and their white tents are here and there and yonder in the desert. You have your White Plague problem in New York, in Chicago, in Kansas City, in Cincinnati. But think of it, in Phoenix, a city of only 20,000 people, we have been trying to care for more than four thousand cases of tuberculosis this last year.

We have several small camps now, a few boarding and lodging houses will receive sick,

or they can go and pitch their tents on the government's domain. But there is practically no provision for the average patient.

Some months ago I talked this whole subject over with some of our leading citizens, and, after a number of conferences, we incorporated as the Arizona Bethesda Association and set ourselves the task of building not a sanatorium, not a camp for "lungers," but a model sanatorium city, to be located on the desert near Phoenix—a city of comforts, a city of beauty, a city of healing, a city to be called "The City of Good Will," for it is a labor of love for the good of victims of this dreadful disease.

The Arizona Bethesda Association includes among its members and officers the Governor of Arizona, the attorney-general, judges of the supreme court, the mayor of Phoenix, and many prominent citizens, East and West.

The association is asking ten thousand people to become members, and already a goodly number have responded. The association has received the gift of a tract of land, and some twenty or more houses have been pledged. The association aims to secure such endowments and foundations as will enable it to make an exceedingly low rate to each patient. It is estimated now that a rate of from seven to ten dollars a week can be made for board, lodging, nurse, physician, and this includes all modern appointments.

The association's plans are exceedingly simple. The money raised from the sale of stock, which is twenty-five dollars a share, assessable twenty-five dollars a year for four years after issue and thereafter non-assessable, will go into the perfecting of the plant. The city is to be built in units which consist of one hundred cottages about a community building. All of these cottages are to be built of shield boards on cement foundations. The smallest house has one room and toilet. There is another type that has three rooms and bath, and a third type designed for those who may wish to do light housekeeping under the restrictions laid down by the association. The association will put in its own light plant, sewer, heating plant, telephone, etc. The small fee charged

the patient will pay the running expenses of the city, and any surplus earning will go into bettering the condition of the plant.

The city will eventually have its own dairy, its own nurse-training school, and a sanatorium for advanced cases.

My church has granted me a three months' release from my pastoral work, and, without compensation, I am giving this time to interesting the public in this work, securing memberships, house endowments, or any kind of contribution available.

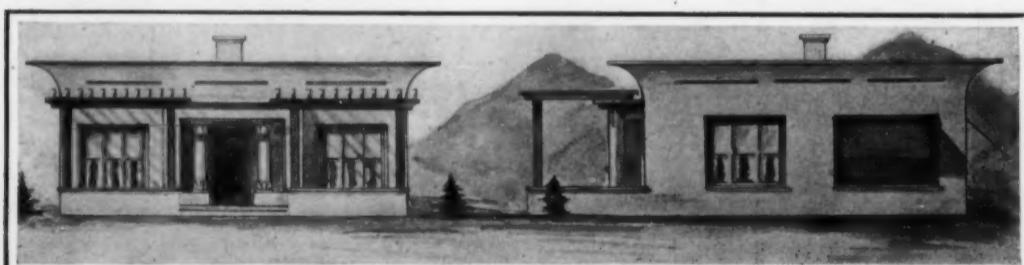
The White Plague is a national problem. Every three years a city the size of San Francisco is swallowed by this monster—not its skyscrapers, but the men and women who build its skyscrapers. It is not to be wondered at that a campaign of national education has been begun. We cannot have too much education along this line. The average person is woefully ignorant when it comes to taking care of his health. It is a good thing that so much is being done to arrest this disease in all our cities. Thousands can never hope to make a change of residence for climatic reasons, even though the dictum were known to be absolutely true, "Climate is fate." Still there are thousands who can and who will continue to crowd into Phoenix and similar places in the years to come, and we ought to try to give these people an advantage in their flight, for they, for the most part, represent our most valuable social and industrial asset. You may find to-day all over the Southwest many men and women of the finest culture and abilities who could not live elsewhere, who carry forward community activities of the most important character in the land of sunshine. There are many others who succumb because they have not sufficient funds to fight their battle successfully. The Bethesda Association, by its endowment plan, will be able to give patients the very best of living conditions, the greatest chance for recovery, at a minimum outlay for each individual patient.

Already the plans are developing beautifully. Many contributions have been received in the way of memberships and houses, and the gift of fifteen dairy cows will make the dairy a reality with the laying of the city's foundation. The City of Good Will is not to be a city of lean-tos or tents, but a community of permanent houses where every care will be taken to secure the most pleasing effects in landscape, architecture, and appointments. It is not built yet. It is still a dream. It will be built, though, and soon. If you who read this could step to my window with me each morning and watch the steady influx of sick-abed people to this wonderful doctorland, I am sure you would be only too eager to place at least one brick in the foundations under these air-castles, which are so gloriously coming true. Governor Sloan, of Arizona, has consented to hold our money-bags, as has the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Don't you want to help make their sacks heavy?

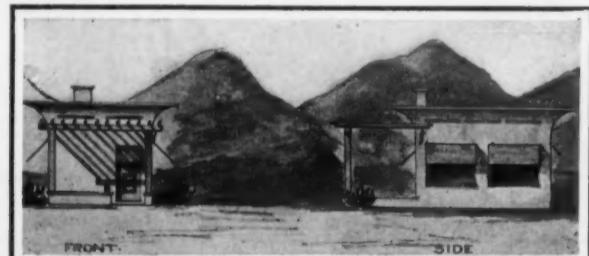
James Allen Geissinger.



CAMEL BACK MOUNTAIN, NEAR PHOENIX, ARIZ.
A typical landscape scene in the country where "The City of Good Will" is to be founded.



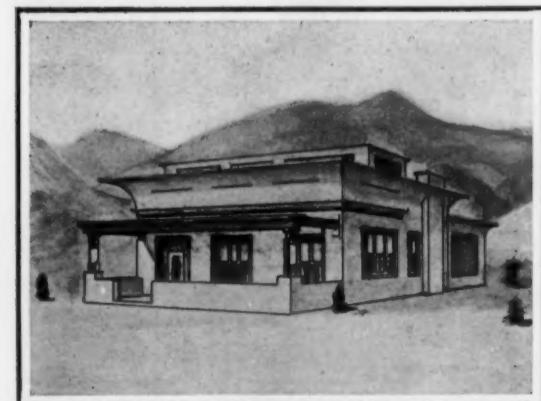
EACH HOUSE IS TO BE AN INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION—AN ATTRACTIVE BUT INEXPENSIVE THREE-ROOM BUNGALOW ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE NEW CITY.



SOME OF THE RESIDENCES ARE TO HAVE BUT A SINGLE ROOM, BUT THIS IS TO BE FLOODED WITH SUNLIGHT AND ARIZONA OZONE.



AN ARTISTIC COMMUNITY HOUSE—THE CITY WILL BE BUILT IN UNITS GROUPED ABOUT A PRENTENTIOUS NEIGHBORHOOD BUILDING—THESE STRUCTURES WILL CONTAIN OFFICE ROOMS, DINING-ROOMS, REST ROOMS, AND ROOF BEDROOMS.



AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE FOR FAMILY USE, COMPLETELY FITTED OUT WITH LIGHT, HEAT AND WATER.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

CALIFORNIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, DOMINICA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD

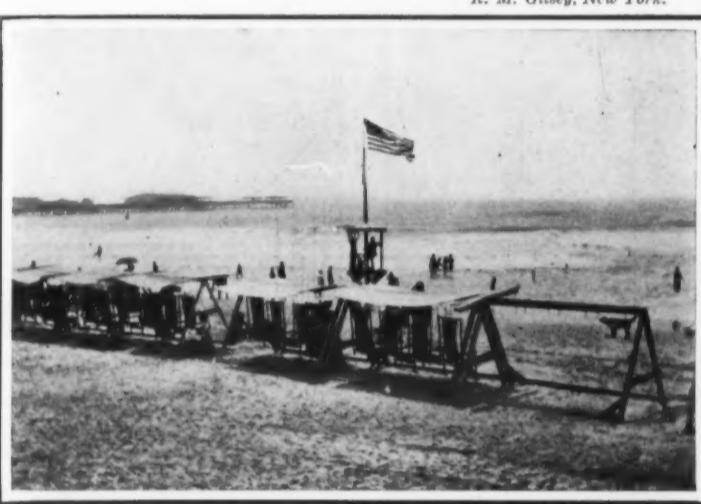


(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) BEFORE THE PARADE BEGINS—HOW NEW YORK'S POLICE KEEP THE ENORMOUS CROWDS UNDER CONTROL.

R. M. Gilsey, New York.



SEEN FROM HIGH UP IN THE SHROUDS—BATTLESHIP "VIRGINIA," U. S. NAVY, IN HOLIDAY DRESS IN HONOR OF A VISIT BY GOVERNOR FERNALD, OF MAINE.—*F. H. Cross, Maine.*



A NEW DEVICE FOR THE SAFETY OF SEAFARERS—THE LIFE-SAVING LOOK-OUT TOWERS ALONG THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WHERE THE BREAKERS SHUT OUT A VIEW FROM THE BEACH LEVEL.

Myra Collins, New Jersey.



YOUNG ELANDS, OR CAPE ELKS—THESE ANIMALS ARE NATIVE TO AFRICA, WHERE AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO DOMESTICATE THEM, AS THEY ARE A VALUABLE SOURCE OF ANIMAL FOOD—DOMESTICATION AND CONSERVATION HAVE BECOME A NECESSITY, AS THE SPECIES IS FAST BECOMING EXTERMINATED.—*E. S. Cunningham, Africa.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AN ARISTOCRATIC WEDDING IN DOMINICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES—THE HAPPY PAIR ABOUT TO EMBARK ON THEIR HONEYMOON.

George DuBois, Dominica, W. I.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A FAMILY OF BLOCKHEADS—WOODEN GROUP, CARVED FROM REDWOOD TREES BY WM. BENNETT, A LUMBERMAN OF MENDOCINO, CAL.—HE KEEPS THEM DRESSED IN THE LATEST FASHIONS AND HAS BUILT AND FURNISHED A HOUSE FOR THEM.—*Louis J. Stellmann, California.*



MAUD MULLER OF A LATTER DAY.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



ONE OF BOSTON'S BEAUTIFUL STREETS—TREMONT, LOOKING TOWARD PARK STREET CHURCH.
James R. Lennox, Massachusetts.

My Social Call upon a Chimpanzee

By Harriet Quimby



CONSUL EATS HIS MEALS AT THE FAMILY TABLE OF HIS TRAINER, MR. DROWISKY, AND THRIVES ON A MIXED DIET WHICH INCLUDES HOT MEATS, VEGETABLES AND SWEETS.



IN SKATING CONSUL USES THE RIGHT FOOT ONLY, DRAGGING THE LEFT BEHIND HIM AS HE GLIDES OVER THE STAGE.



AN ENTHUSIASTIC BASEBALL PLAYER—HE APPARENTLY ENJOYS THE AMUSEMENTS OF MANKIND AS MUCH AS HE DOES HIS FOOD.



IT REQUIRED ONE MONTH OF TRAINING TO TEACH CONSUL THE USE OF TOBACCO—NOW HE CLAMORS FOR HIS CIGARETTES AND IS UNHAPPY UNTIL HE GETS THEM.



HE ENJOYS HIS TIPPLE AT THE CLUB AND DRINKS BEER, WINE, WHISKEY AND CORDIALS WITH EQUAL RELISH.



STILT WALKING IS A SIMPLE TRICK TO TEACH AS COMPARED TO ROLLER SKATING AND BICYCLE RIDING.

ONE NEED not be a student of Darwin to realize that only a slender thread separates the human family from the chimpanzee. Consul, the trained ape now appearing before audiences at the American Music Hall, New York, has developed so many human traits that he not only attracts laymen, who are amused by his antics, but also commands the serious attention of scientists and physicians, who find him worth studying.

Consul is a native of Africa. He is seven years old, weighs fifty pounds, and is about three feet tall. He has been in the possession of Bostock, the animal trainer, since his first year, but his active

call socially on Consul, I appeared at his apartments, where he lives with his trainer in a suite of rooms over the theater. I found him at breakfast. Dressed in a sweater and black-and-white-checked trousers, he sat on a chair at the table, and he seemed to take considerable interest in my arrival and in the interview. Consul eats all of his meals with Mr. and Mrs. Drowisky, his trainers, and while his manners are a little remiss at times, as subsequent developments will prove, he is about as well behaved as the average small child of indulgent parents.

"An interesting thing about the life, health, and mental growth of the actor monkey is that he thoroughly upsets all the pet theories of food faddists," said his trainer. "Consul holds the record for being the oldest chimpanzee ever held in captivity. Usually they live only three or four years. Whether his food has anything to do with it or not, I cannot say; but it is true, as numerous physicians who come to see him will testify, that he is absolutely healthy. He never catches cold and has never given me the slightest worry as far as his health is concerned. As a rule, monkeys are fed on raw carrots, onions, apples, and nuts. They are kept in cages heated to a certain temperature, and they die of tuberculosis within a few years of their capture. Consul eats everything

that we do, and he drinks wine, whiskey, beer, and cordials, and he smokes like a veteran." While his trainer was speaking, Consul was eating his breakfast, consisting of oatmeal, on which there were sugar and cream. He eats rather fast and keeps Mrs. Drowisky busy waiting on him. As soon as he has finished one course, he is impatient to begin on another. He eats boiled eggs out of the shell with a spoon—two every morning. He likes fish, salt or fresh, and is especially fond of English bloaters. He is never satisfied without a second cup of coffee, and he wants three lumps of sugar to every cup. If it is not sweetened to taste, he will overturn his cup. Melon, oranges, pineapple, or bananas are given him for breakfast. Only once during the meal did Consul forget his manners. He had his slice of bread and he wanted butter for it. He pointed toward the dish and waited patiently a moment, then suddenly out shot the long arm over the table, and back with it came to Consul's plate the entire butter dish, which he proceeded to empty quickly with a guilty, but satisfied, manner.

"For luncheon," said the trainer, "we give Consul whatever we happen to have. Fish or chops, salad with mayonnaise or vinegar and oil, cheese, celery, custards or sweets of any kind, and fruit. He likes any kind of cheese, but prefers Swiss. He likes steaks and chops better than game, but will eat the latter if it is well cooked. He likes beefsteak with onions, kidney or beefsteak puddings, soups of all kinds, but especially thin soups, which he eats with a spoon from a plate. He eats sardines, olives, and radishes, but he will not eat caviar. A cracker was spread with caviar and offered to him, but he pushed it away with a wry face. Just before he goes on the stage for his act in the afternoon he is given his afternoon tea—two cups always, with cream and sugar. Bread and butter or cakes go with this. Before he goes to bed at night he is served salad or bread and milk."

Consul is very regular about his bathing. Every morning he takes a bath in the family tub, the water being at blood heat. He is not trusted to draw his own bath, although he is permitted to turn on the faucets under the watchful eye of the trainer. He wears clothes all of the time—a sweater when he exercises and lighter clothes when at play. He sleeps near an open window in all kinds of weather. "Yes, he snores just like a man," said his trainer.

The home life of the monkey is far more interesting as a study than his stage life. At home he

THE MOST CLEVER TRAINED CHIMPANZEE IN THE WORLD, AND THE OLDEST EVER KEPT IN CAPTIVITY.



training has been undertaken only within the last three years. At the present time he has apparently the mental development of a child two years old.

Audiences marvel while the manlike-appearing ape bows his greetings and proceeds to show what he can do in the line of acting.

His entrance on the stage is made in fashionable attire. Without assistance or prompting from his trainer, he walks across the stage to the rack, where he disposes of his cane. He then removes his silk hat, which he hangs up. A table is set in the center of the stage, and at this Consul takes a seat quite naturally and rings a small hand bell for the waiter. A plate filled with meat cut in small pieces is brought, and Consul picks up his knife and fork and falls to with a relish. He uncorks a bottle of wine, pours a glassful, drinks it, recorks the bottle, and rings again for the waiter. This time he is brought black coffee and cigarettes, which he seems to enjoy. He pours his own coffee and lights his own cigarettes, blowing out the match when he has finished with it. Among other things which he does on the stage is to undress himself, pull off his own shoes, light a candle, and go to bed. He skates on roller skates and rides a bicycle like an expert. At the conclusion of his act he answers to the applause by clapping his own hands.

Obtaining permission from the management to



IN SIX AND ONE-HALF HOURS CONSUL MANAGED TO RIDE HIS BICYCLE AND TO PRESERVE HIS BALANCE—IN THREE DAYS HE MASTERED THE ART OF MOUNTING.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

(Continued on page 191.)

THE SILENT NEMESIS

*"The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small."*



EATED on his hard prison cot, he had fondly pictured the scene to himself, fondly imagined the exultant triumph of once more breathing the fresh air and wandering free under God's clear sky. Born of a meager hope, at first the picture danced before him in the dim distance, vague, illusive, heart-gripping. Then, by degrees, it grew upon him, rose clear over the far-off horizon of empty, weary years of silence that he knew to be his destiny, tapestry with dancing, detached figures the gray stone walls of his cell, then at last shut them altogether out, and the call of the outside world stung his brain. He broke jail to realize it.

But what he beheld was a scene sadly different from that which had filled his roseate dreams. The clearing lay flat and open in the moonlight, covered over with a smooth sheet of glazed snow, a circular spot of white expanse, shadowless and silent with the mystery of the night upon it. All about was a fringe of forest, black and pathless, vaguely sinister. The cold, crystalline stars glittered in the frozen stillness of a winter's midnight—a stillness which overwhelmed and engulfed all things into hushed waiting. The pale moon lingered coldly, drowning her chill radiance in the weird snow-light, which is neither twilight nor darkness. A tumbledown log cabin stood on the edge of the clearing, its roof fallen in, the two paneless windows staring blankly across the weird circle into the frowning blackness beyond. It had no door. In that place, the hovel, as suggestive of human artifice, was an intrusion. The clearing belonged to sleeping nature, to the forest, to the gaunt shadow shapes which came and went on noiseless, padded feet, flitting phantomlike about its edge—never to man.

Because of its remoteness from the haunts of man, its condition, its solitude, it was the fittest lair for one whose place beside all hearths was forfeit. He sat before the hovel, crouched over a dim, smoldering fire, a pariah among his kind, outlawed of God and man. His bed was a moldy blanket in the midst of the tattered cobwebs and the reek and mold of black decay within the cabin. Once the gentleman, the fop, the boulevardier to whom the cares of life were as iridescent bubbles borne helter-skelter by the vagrant winds of changing fortune, his was not the nature of the staid man. He was a pot spoiled in the making.

The forehead was high, the upper face well chiseled in outline. But here the Potter's hand had fashioned one of those inconsistencies which at times mark so strangely the turning of the wheel. The face was marred by weak mouth and chin, betraying secrets which he who cared might read—a face of contrasts, obstinate, yet inconstant when opposed by equal force—the face of a man prone to brutality, yet capable of no sustained effort. One peculiarity was prominent, a feature wrought by other hands than those of the Potter—the left ear was entirely missing. That was why he could not leave the country, since lynx-eyed detectives watched every port and station in the land for a sight of that scar on the side of his head. So he must needs cower here.

It was as good a refuge as might be hoped for by one in his position, for, when the law pursues, one quickly learns how necessities may become luxuries and how very much one can do without. Often he had boasted himself a man without nerve, but now it seemed some indescribable pall hung over him—the overwhelming loneliness, the savage desolation of it all. In spite of himself, it pressed upon him tangibly. It stifled him with a sense of dull and impotent foreboding. Unconsciously he realized that, did he dwell upon it, it would bring on a despondency which would be but the beginning of the end. If the grim, superstitious fear of what lies beyond the pale, the fear which clings and coils deep-rooted around every living soul, should rise up and master him—when

Daugar got this far in his meditations he stopped and thought hard about something else.

"For a man of no nerves," he muttered, "I am in pretty bad shape." And, with the sure instinct of the desperate, he sought to cast aside the fancies that beleaguered his mind and tried not to think at all.

But, struggle as he might, the call of the distant city throbbed through him, a son of the city, night and day. There was life, song, women, and a chance to forget. There, also, was danger, and a sob rose in his throat as the wind sighed through the naked trees. Here was desolation, bleak solitude, no human voice save his own, and even that seemed stifled in his throat; but here was safety—if he could pay the price for it—the price of silence and conscience.

For months he had been here, undisturbed by human approach, yet in mortal fear of detection. He felt himself going daily to pieces under the slow, steady strain of this unnatural life. The fire flared up viciously with an acrid pungency of smoke. He threw a handful of wood on the flames. Then he rose and entered the cabin, shoving a mass of brush up to the empty portal. Laying his revolver on the floor beside him, he rolled himself up in the tattered blanket and lay meditating.

Outside, the moon looked placidly down upon the shivering, naked world, upon black dots that moved like slow shadows across the snow of the clearing.

Once Daugar leaped to his feet in terror—he heard a sound outside the door. It was only a dry branch blown into the clearing. He lay down again. The old imaginings clouded through his brain. For the first time it struck him that he had no idea what day it was nor how long he had been there. Was it a month, a year? The thought frightened him. Had they forgotten his crime and him? Here came a fierce longing to go back and find out; he felt himself willing to endure all things for the sight of a human face, the sound of a human voice. Only thirty miles away! He shut his eyes and saw the city, its lights, its crowd, its life. Only thirty miles! Here his thoughts turned into another channel.

Excuse! Vividly the scene of that last fatal night came back to him. He could recall every stick of furniture in the room, every picture on the wall. He even remembered his irritation that he for whom he had waited had been so late in coming. He recalled how the man had entered the room, hat in one hand, the other outstretched to grasp his own in welcome. How he had silently put his own behind his back, then turned on the other with a cool sneer, goading him at last to fury. That was what he had wanted—an opening. The woman, he knew, had been lost to him already. Those were the fortunes of war—and love. But the fool—he that had been tempted by another's wife, his, Daugar's wife—his was the price to pay. The price! His mind wandered inexorably over the details of the quarrel again and again—how at first the other had shrunk from open quarrel, had borne silently and with burning face the flood of invective that he, Daugar, had hurled at him—silently and with hands tight clenched at his sides. Then, tortured beyond endurance, he had leaped at a filthy name that no man could take. The woman had come just as they had clinched in a fearful struggle, and had sought to tear them apart—pleading, threatening, and beating them both with her puny, clenched fists. Once they had fallen against her, and he remembered her groan as she was hurled back against the wall—the muffled cry as of some hunted beast of the forest in pain, yet fearful to give full vent to its grief, lest the pursuer sense its refuge. Back and forth across the room they had fought, now one, then the other, at advantage, while the woman, strength gone, had cowered against the door in wild-eyed horror. Then had come the crucial moment—the Fool tripped across a shattered chair, and they went down, Daugar atop, his fingers tight about the other's throat. He remembered how deliberately he had reached toward his back pocket—then the shot, the scream, and flight. The price! He struggled hard to blot the memory out—memory was the stronger. It showed him every merciless detail; each new image sent a burning stab into his brain.

He got up trembling. Beads of sweat gathered about his mouth. He laughed scornfully, but the laugh made him start in terror; it was hard, metallic, strange. He went to the doorway and stepped across the threshold. A bat whirred past him, and the beat of its wings startled him. He sank back against the wall of the hut, trembling, his hands pressed tight across his forehead. All the world was dark. Face to face with the sinister blackness of the night, he alighted upon a certain truth. He cried—cried out to know what he feared; and swift out of the darkness the answer came—himself!

Then he understood. The sick terror which had held him was the terror of the dark, hidden places of his own soul, the deeps below deeps undreamed of. It seemed as if the bottom had suddenly fallen out of the world. He was on the brink of a chasm, on the edge of a pit. A moment he held himself by the force of will, the indomitable will of a resolute man.

"I won't give up!" he muttered incoherently, not knowing that he spoke. He flung out his hands with a cry like that of a wild beast.

"I'm mad!" And the terror of it chilled him. Then his nerve gave way as a taut violin string which had snapped.

He started, running wildly, straight toward the city.



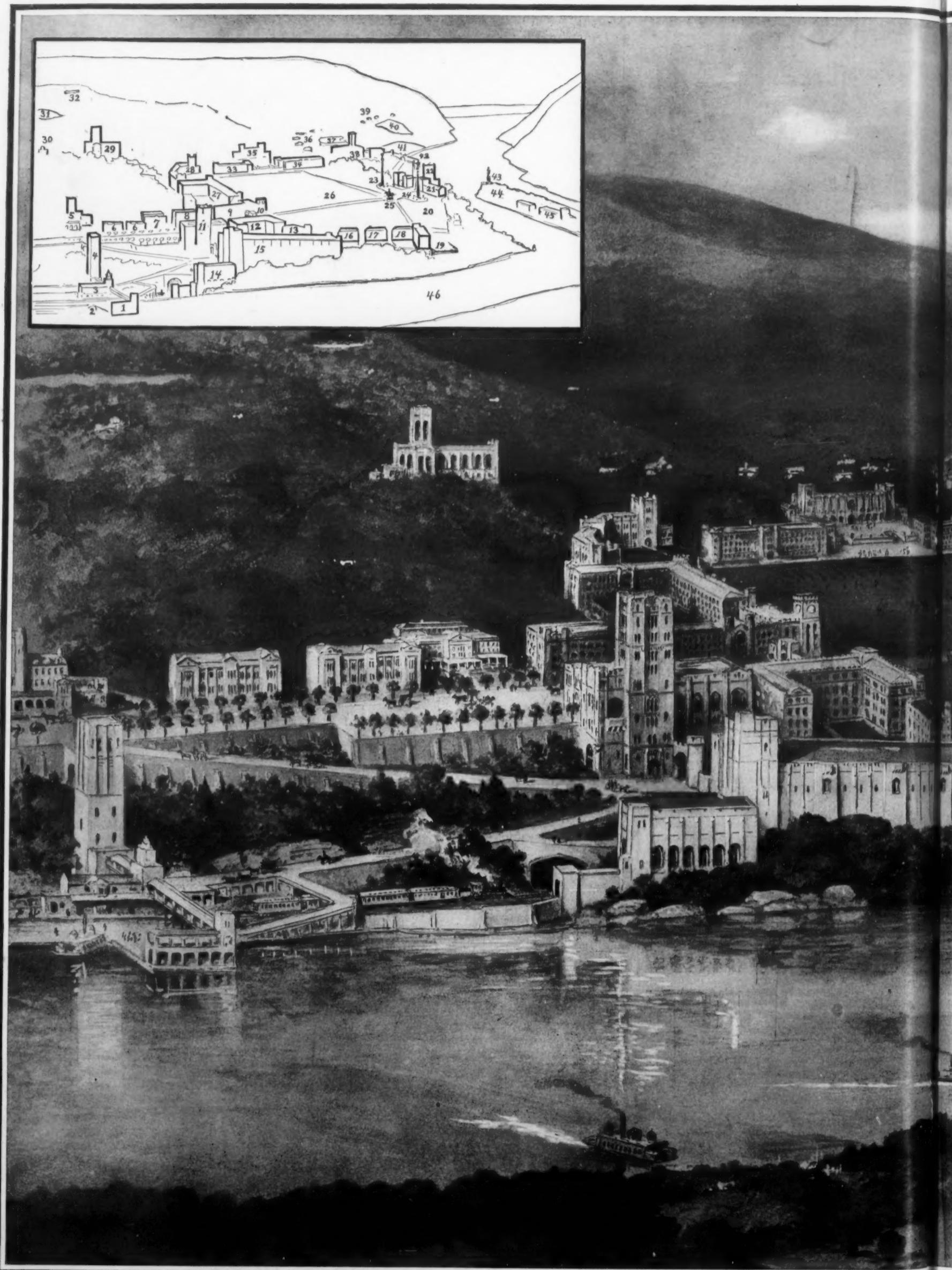
"HE SAT BEFORE THE BOVEL, CROUCHED OVER A DIM, SMOLDERING FIRE."

A Sonnet.

SOME men there are who love to feed on fears,
See in a tranquil sky portentous signs,
And in soft winds that sigh among the pines
Hear hurricanes that howl about the ears!
Not such are they who shape the unfolding years,
Not such are they who fashion great designs;
Not theirs the star that like a beacon shines,
Not theirs the mastery that mankind reveres.

Shall we who drew the brand and smote the wrong,
Grown on a sudden timorous, evade
Where duty points the indubitable way?
Shame be upon us if we stand not strong,
Accepting fate's imperious accolade,
And going forth to face the larger day!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

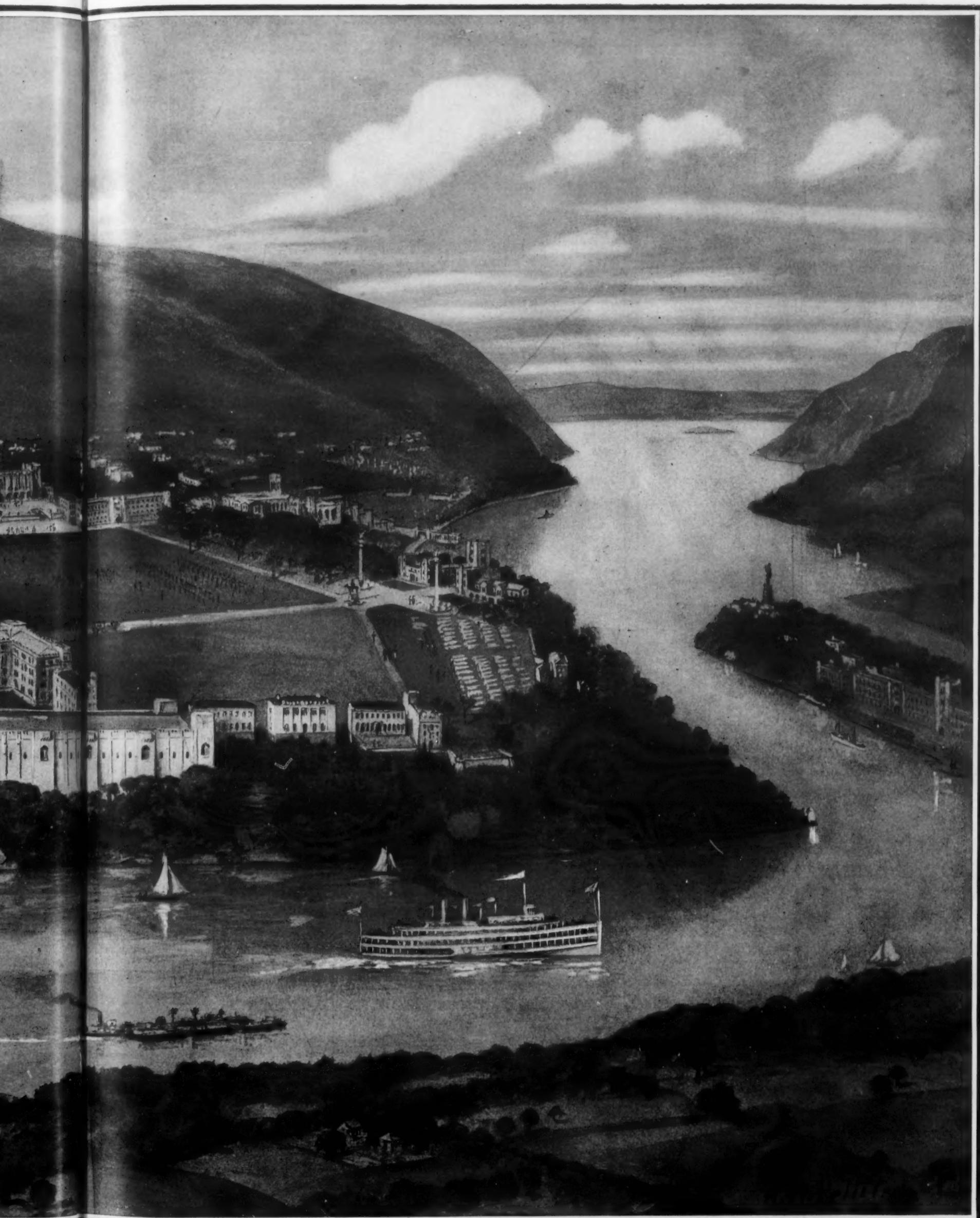


Bringing the World's Greatest Military

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, ACTUAL AND PROPOSED, AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK, SHOWING THE EXTENSIVE AND COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS.

This famous school, playing, as it has, a romantic as well as historical part in the history of the Hudson River, will be the center of much of the pageantry and naval and military display in connection with the

In upper left corner, key to buildings and grounds: 1. Steamboat landing. 2. Ferry slip. 3. Railroad station. 4. Elevator tower. 5. Hotel. 6. Future buildings. 7. Cadet hospital (x). 8. Mess hall (x). 9. Academic building (x). 10. Monument (x). 11. Gymnasium. 12. Married officers' quarters (x). 13. Summer camp (x). 14. Old buildings. 15. Headquarters of superintendent and staff. 16. Tower of north gate. 17. Battle monument, old. 18. Battle monument, new. 19. Battery Knox. 20. Summer camp (x). 21. Headquarters of superintendent and staff. 22. Tower of north gate. 23. Battle monument, old. 24. Battle monument, new. 25. Washington statue. 26. Parade ground (x). 27. Cadet mess hall. 28. Gymnasium. 29. Married officers' quarters (x). 30. Summer camp (x). 31. Gymnasium. 32. Old buildings. 33. Old buildings. 34. Old buildings. 35. Old buildings. 36. Old buildings. 37. Old buildings. 38. Old buildings. 39. Old buildings. 40. Old buildings. 41. Old buildings. 42. Old buildings. 43. Old buildings. 44. Old buildings. 45. Old buildings. 46. Old buildings.



Creates Military School to Perfection

POSED, AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, N. Y., AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS ARE COMPLETED.

and military display in connection with the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration. At right, Constitution Island, given to the United States by Mrs. Russell Sage, with proposed government buildings outlined.

hall (x). 9, Academic building (x). 10, Monumental Bridge. 11, Post headquarters. 12, Academic building. 13, Library (x). 14, Power house. 15, Riding hall. 16, Officers' mess (x). 17, Cullum Hall (x). 18, Bachelor officers' quarters. 19, Cadet barracks (x). 20, Parade ground (x). 21, Cadet barracks (x). 22, Cadet headquarters. 23, Chapel. 24, Observatory (x). 25, Lusk reservoir (x). 26, Fort Putnam (x). 27, Cadet barracks, finished. 28, Cadet barracks, future. 29, Cadet barracks, proposed. 30, Proposed monument to the soldiers of the Revolution. 31, Constitution Island (x). 32, Proposed future preparatory schools. 33, Hudson River.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



At the Corner Store.

"WHAT do you think is going to happen to the Giants, now that the Donlin-Magee trade has blown up?" asked the man whose wife permits him to stay out until nine o'clock every Wednesday night.

"Well, I guess they'll continue to jog along about the same as they've been running up to date," responded the old fan. "That is, if Mathewson's arm holds out so that he can capture most of the contests in which he enters, the same as he has been doing up to this time, and the other pitchers win an occasional game."

"Matty's case reminds me of a story about a husky negro roustabout who used to hang out along the St. Louis levee. One day a steamboat tied up to the wharf, and the captain began hiring men from among the crowd of negroes lounging about to carry several dozen anvils aboard. Each anvil weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds, and the captain gave the 'boys' two cents each for every one of them brought on deck. The husky hero of this tale was among the men put to work, and after he had carried his first anvil on board he sought out the captain and said that it was entirely too slow a way to make money and begged for permission to carry two anvils at a time. This was granted, and four cents was promised for each double load.

"The negro grabbed up an anvil under each arm and started aboard, but the gangplank broke and dropped him into the water. After what seemed a full minute his head appeared above the surface, but with a sputter he sank almost immediately.

"A second time he arose to the surface and yelled, 'Ah, say! ef some o' you niggers don't throw me a rope, I'm goin' to let go dese yere anvils!'

"And that is Mathewson's position at the present time. He is a willing worker and is always on hand to try and perform double duty, but he's been put out of the running once this year through an injury, and, unless McGraw throws him a rope in the shape of an A No. 1 batter or two and a dependable pitcher to back him up, 'Big Six' will be physically unable to stand the strain.

"At the present time there doesn't seem to be a chance that the Giants will finish better than third, but if Matty keeps in pretty fair condition none of the five clubs below them is likely to get near enough for discomfiture.

"Wagner's injury was a hard blow to the Pirates, and was their first bad setback so far this season. The way the Pirates staggered and floundered without Hans showed how necessary he is to their success. Chicago is now in the fight for the pennant with both hands and feet, and few would be surprised to see Chance's pets win their fourth championship. Reulbach and Brown are certainly doing some wonderful pitching, and the hole left by Kling's leave-taking has been fairly well plugged up.

"The remainder of the clubs will probably keep along about as they are now. Roger's Cardinals will fight hard to finish at the top of the second division but the Phillies should feel ashamed of themselves and do a few winning stunts, such as they are perfectly capable of pulling off if they have the mind to.

"Now to get back, boys, to that question of the Donlin-Magee trade. It was too bad for the Giants that it didn't go through. Donlin has probably reached the point where he will be of little use to any club unless he can hold some kind of a position of authority. Mike won't want to be a private any more.

Magee is a fine sticker and fielder, and would have filled in nicely in place of O'Hara, whose work with the bat for some weeks past has been perfectly lady-like. O'Hara seems to just hate to hit the balls and knock them around in the grass, where they will get all dirty. Seymour has done splendidly since being put back in his old position in center, just as we have always claimed he would. 'Red' Murray, Magee, and 'Cy' Seymour would have made a pretty good outfield, hey?

"But, now, let's see how the Phillies view the situation. The fans in Quakertown didn't want to exchange a sure good player for one who, no matter how great his past reputation, has been out of the game long enough to become stale. Whether Mike could come back or not was one of the big questions that was debated while the trade was being discussed.

Then, again, the Quaker baseball public is not exactly what you would call friendly to the Giants, and the things that McGraw, Mathewson, and Donlin did to the Athletics in that world's championship series in 1905 still hurt.

"But Billy Murray's case is the shriekingly funny side of the situation. You can't blame Billy for wanting to hang on to that fat salary of \$7,500 a year for a couple more seasons, particularly as the club he is managing (which was looked upon early in the year as having a fine chance for the pennant) is stumbling around in the second division. Why, right now, while we are talking, the Phillies are playing worse baseball than St. Louis; and yet, in spite of all this, the fans and the club owners stood by Murray. At that, he may be doing better with the Quakers than Donlin could. Anyway, it's pretty soft for Billy, though it hardly looks to the rest of us as if he's keeping his youngsters in the race \$7,500 worth.

"As long as this deal could not be carried through, it should never have been made public by those interested. It has caused a useless lot of hard feeling, has done the National League no good, and probably has done harm to Magee. This boy, now, if never before, realizes that he is considered among the baseball elect. He has heard the call of big money, and it is only to be expected, since he is human, that his chest has swelled some and that he will dream of playing with leaders in the pennant races and of a much larger stipend for his services. Magee's a good man, and, if he takes this matter calmly and keeps on plugging, he'll win out in the long run. If he loses his head just now, it will be 'Good-night' for him. You all remember our old friend Covaleski, also of these same Quakers. Didn't the trimmings



THE MAN WHOSE WIFE PERMITS HIM TO STAY OUT UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

he administered to the Giants at the close of last season make him a king for the time being? Couldn't his club have sold him then for mighty good money had they so desired? Yes is the answer.

"And what is Cove doing this year? Not much. Is he still king? Well, hardly! He seems to have blown for fair, and the mention of his name now brings forth laughs instead of cheers. This is merely a warning that any phenomenon is liable to slip. I guess the moral is 'Don't get chesty until you have had about five years of star playing behind you as an asset.'

"The Detroit and Clevelands have been bumping the bumps with too frequent regularity of late, and if they don't do some tall hustling the American League pennant is likely to be brought East by the Athletics or the Red Sox.

"Jennings's men went stale during the late weeks of July and early in August, but Hughey never lost his nerve. I remember an incident in one of the games the Tigers lost to the Yankees that proved Jennings's grit.

"It had been a tough game for the gingery leader to lose, and by the time the last inning rolled round the Tigers were ten runs to the bad. The first man up went out, but Hughey, nothing daunted, shrieked encouragement to the second. Then number two went out. Did Hughey J. quit? Not exactly. Grabbing up a handful of grass, he stood on one leg, let out a whistle, and then unburdened himself to the third man to bat of the following:

"Stand up there now! We made ten runs here in one inning last year. This is just like a cricket game, boys, and we are liable to make a hundred runs.' Then, turning to the umpire, he yelled, 'Get the crowd off the field! The game isn't half over!' That's the kind of spirit Jennings always shows. He simply won't be beaten until the last gun is fired.

"Possibly you have heard that that prince of politeness and shining example of dignity and correct baseball deportment, Mister Tim Hurst, umpire, has once again been suspended by President Johnson, of the American League. If Timothy keeps on, he will be as popular in the American League as Umpires O'Day and Rigler are in the rival organization. If I remember correctly, the last time Mister Hurst was suspended, it was for engaging in a fist fight with 'Kid' Elberfeld during a ball game.

"Regarding Tim's latest effort to advertise the American League, I will read you the following press clipping:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Umpire Tim Hurst made the quickest exit from a ball park on record to-day. Aside from the fact that the White Sox dropped two straight to the Athletics, that rapid transit act of Timothy was the first-liner. It was in the second game that Eddie Collins, the local second baseman, indulged in some spicy repartee with Hurst. Old Tim got angry and attempted to expectorate at the player. Out on the field at the game's end swarmed the maddened fans, intent on doing bodily harm to the veteran umpire. Almost, but not quite, as quickly came the coppers to his rescue. It was a foot race, with the fans on top of Hurst first. He received a couple of staggering blows on his back as he dashed to the protection of the law. A blue-coated coterie of bestarded bobbies surrounded him and rushed Tim through the underground passage that leads from the Athletics' bench to their clubhouse. It had the underground railroad during the Civil War beaten to a frazzle.

"The trouble seems to be that Mister Hurst forgets that the tactics employed by a prize-fight referee must not be brought into play on one of the major league ball fields.

"John A. Heyler, who for years has been secretary of the National League, has been selected as president of that organization, to fill out the unexpired term of the late President Pulliam. Mr. Heyler knows the business of his league thoroughly,

(Continued on page 186.)



O'DAY.



KANE.



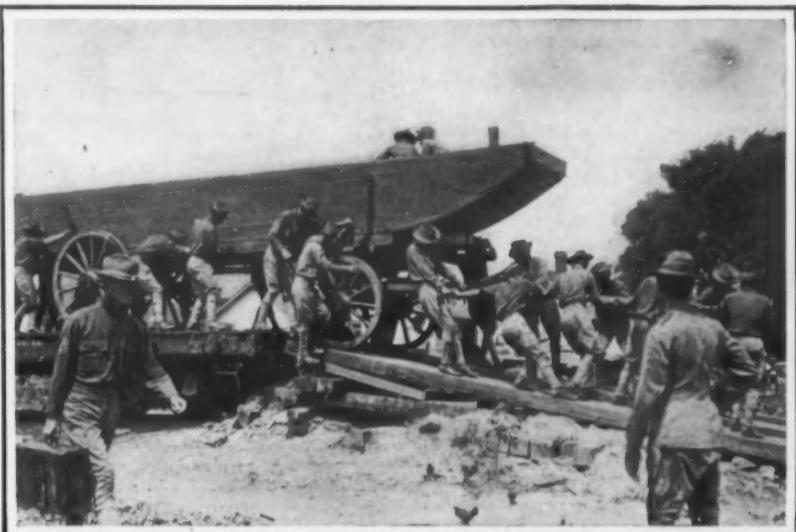
EMSLIE.

The snapshot man herewith shows what three well-known National League umpires look like at close range. Photographs by Blauvelt and Schumm.

Uncle Sam as a Builder of Emergency Bridges and Tent Cities.



HASTILY SETTING UP THE TENTS FOR A STOP OVER NIGHT.



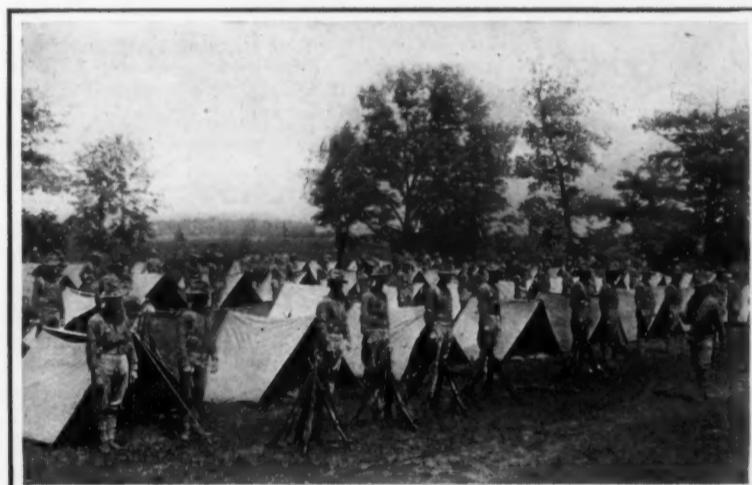
UNLOADING THE PONTOONS WHICH ARE USED IN THE BRIDGE-BUILDING DRILLS.



THE CAMP PARTIALLY CONSTRUCTED.



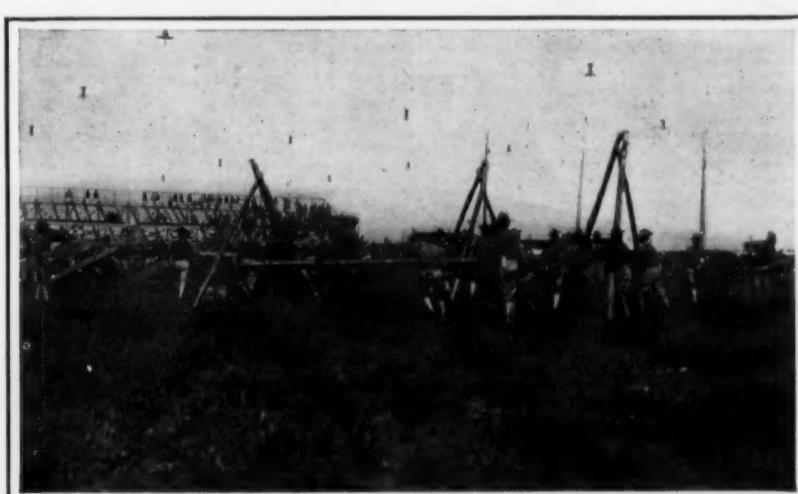
LAUNCHING A PONTOON PREPARATORY TO LAYING AN EMERGENCY BRIDGE.



THE TENT CITY COMPLETED AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY.



A TYPICAL SMALL STREAM-BRIDGE UNDER PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.



THE ENGINEERING CORPS HASTILY BUILDING A TRESTLE IN A PRACTICE DRILL.



AN ARMY-CONSTRUCTED BRIDGE IN PRACTICAL USE.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

One of the most important factors in an army's strength is its ability to transport itself with speed and the utmost facility. Innumerable battles have been won and lost according to the ability of the soldiers to make and break camp hastily and the engineering corps' skill and rapidity in constructing bridges across otherwise impassable streams. The United States regular army has won an international reputation in the performance of these difficult problems and is here portrayed in some of the typical practice drills which have made possible the present striking efficiency.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

HOW TO GET UNIVERSAL PEACE.

By Colonel H. O. S. Heistand,
United States Army.

I ADMIT that the military rivalry between nations has carried them well-nigh, if not, beyond a limit of taxation that cannot long be borne. Unless conditions be changed, it will continue until governments become bankrupt and their populations beggared. It can be reduced only by agreement between the great nations of the earth that they will create a court of arbitration and submit to it all of their differences, and, once its decision is rendered,

that all of the other signatory parties will unite their forces to compel the one to accept and abide by that decision. Such a convention would leave every country free to build navies, to arm and equip armies to any extent desired, for no country is strong enough to withstand the combined power of several. The practical result would be a reduction of armies to the requirements of internal peace in each country and universal peace between countries. But the first step is to get the treaty, and it recalls to my mind the recipe of Uncle Remus for rabbit pie: "Fust you catch a nice, fat rabbit."

THE REVOLT AGAINST INDIVIDUALISM.

By Frank W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad.

THE Standard Oil, the most conspicuous corporation, is perhaps the subject of the most muddle-headed thinking. The other day I read in the account of the legal argument for its dissolution that particular stress was laid on the fact that it had made hundreds of millions with only a capital of \$60,000,000. That is a pretty argument! If the Standard Oil people have offended against the law, let them be punished;

COL. H. O. S. HEISTAND,
United States
Army.

but making money is not yet an offense *per se*, and why should they not make money if they can—the more the better? This very Standard Oil has, past question, put into the possession of millions and tens of millions of human beings heat and light, who, but for it, would have been without them. Finally, if mere riches be an offense, why is a man who makes a million a year from oil or mines or textiles worse than the man who makes another million by selling tons of vulgar and trivial stuff in the form of newspapers? Both of them represent the individualism which has made this land great, and on the whole, though it is sometimes an effort, I think we are bound to be proud of them. The revolt against individualism, as persons are hard to get at, finds its main outlet in what seems to me to be just now a perfect craze for regulation by statute or commissions of everything and everybody. We produce in this country almost 150 times as many laws for 80,000,000 of people as Great Britain finds necessary for 40,000,000; and, when it comes to legislative and executive commissions, they are sprouting like gourds all over the place, to investigate and regulate or manage everything about which anybody has a grievance.

DEADLIER BEVERAGES THAN WHISKEY.

By Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, ex-president American Medical Association.

I WILL not say that I am not a prohibitionist, for fear that I may incur the displeasure of some of the ministers, and I will not say that I am a prohibitionist, for fear that I may incur the displeasure of my friend, Mr. Watterson; but I wish to make a statement purely from a health point of view, and I beg of the reader not to misunderstand or misinterpret what I say. The statement is this: That, for every one death produced by whiskey, there have been one thousand deaths produced by the drinking of impure milk; that, for every single death produced by whiskey, there have been five thousand deaths from the drinking of contaminated water. When you call to mind the many and disastrous epidemics of cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc., each of which was produced by either water or milk, you can quite understand this statement.

Bad Dreams

CAUSED BY COFFEE.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night, for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble; so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and, to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wean every man, woman, and child from the unwholesome drug—ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum, and is now perfectly well. Yours for health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 170.)

seem to be found in governmental control of our industrial corporations and railways. It is a sad commentary on the claims of the States to independent sovereignty within their borders, that this sovereignty should be used for the most selfish and, in some instances, the most despotic purposes.

M., Yonkers, N. Y.: National Lead common sold in 1908 as low as 36 and as high as 92. This year it has ranged from 71 to 90. It pays 5 per cent., and the advance has been on talk of increased dividends. After such a rise, it would hardly seem to be attractive as a speculation for an immediate advance.

Banker, Burlington, Vt.: I regard with much favor "The Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bach & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, and the information it contains will interest you as an investor. A copy of this review will be sent to any reader of this department regularly every week without charge who will write to Bach & Co. and mention Jasper.

2. Stocks like Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwest, and Pennsylvania would not participate in any reaction as much as stocks of a more speculative and less investment character.

G. W., Bangor, Me.: 1. A person with only a few hundred dollars ought not to risk his savings in speculative stocks.

2. You can buy bonds of as small a denomination as \$100 in various properties.

The guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds of the American Water Works and Guarantee Company are offered

THE CHURCH NEEDS BETTER MEN.

By Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago.

THERE is nothing more threatening to the growth of evangelical Christianity than the failure of men to go into the ministry. Just at the present a rightfully ambitious Christianity faces alarming conditions. Notwithstanding the growth of the church, notwithstanding the large growth of the community, there are no more men in our theological seminaries than there were two decades ago. In some denominations and in nearly every country in the world there are barely half as many as there were ten years ago. The city church is too often a parasite upon country churches for its pastors. Now, these little springs that feed the river are drying up. In place of leaders, too often appear untrained or but poorly trained pastors. Even ministers do not want their sons to go into the ministry. Christians of maturity do not want to be ministers. I believe, also, that one of the largest problems that beset Christian education is how to prevent young fellows from losing their early ministerial ambitions during the college or university courses. Many such college students are more eager to be married than to be trained for real leadership as ministers.

THE BILLBOARD A FRAUD.

By Benjamin B. Herbert, editor *National Printer-Journal*.

THE DEFACING of streets, natural scenery, and every available space at elevated and subway street-railway stations with flaunting posters is an offense to the public. Our street railways are granted charters for the specific purpose of transporting passengers and freight as common carriers and have no right to go into the advertising business to the annoyance and discomfort of their patrons. Newspaper, periodical, and magazine publishers, whose business it is to furnish information to the people in shape of news and legitimate advertising, have not only the well-being and comfort of the public to subserve, but also have large money interests at stake. A good deal of this billboard advertising is not only a nuisance, an offense against good taste, but is a fraud upon both the advertisers and the public. It needs to be put under control.

WHAT JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER HAS DONE.

By Rev. Alexander Irvine, a leading Socialist.

I AM GLAD that Mr. Rockefeller has broken his silence of a half century to tell this country, to which he is indebted for so much and which is indebted to him, of the pathway that led to his success.

For the purpose of industry he is the greatest man we have ever known. His book reads like a fairy tale. The question has been raised by critics whether it is a volume of simplicity or duplicity. I think it has more of the former than the latter. When democracy is hurt or chagrined, it always clamors for a sacrifice. We have been clamoring for Rockefeller's head, but we are slowing down. The advice Mr. Rockefeller gives the young man about to enter business is to find a place where he can fit in to the best advantage of all, and his advice on how to live is good advice and all Socialists can advocate it; but he tells us nothing about the young man who is not prepared by education or circumstances to enter business. A hundred years from now, perhaps, he will still stand in the estimation of mankind as a great genius, because he has shown the world how to eliminate waste. You know the Rockefeller illustration of the American Beauty rose, which is the result of eliminating all the buds but one. In the process of elimination we find the growth and full development of all great industries. A great deal of the criticism hurled at Mr. Rockefeller is unwise. He has played the game of business under our system, and he has played it as squarely as most of the men who play. I will not be a party to holding up the winner and crucifying him. We made the rules of the game. Who is there to-day that would not be a Rockefeller if he could?

REV. ALEXANDER IRVINE,
Pastor of Church of the
Ascension, New York,
Savory.

in denominations of \$100, \$500, or \$1,000. A great many of these bonds are held by small investors because of their high rate of interest. An illustrated book with information in reference to these bonds will be sent you without charge if you will write for it, addressing J. S. and W. S. Kuhne, Inc., Investment bankers, Department N, Bank for Savings Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C., Hagerstown, Md.: There is no reason why you should not be able to realize more than 4½ per cent. on your investment. Plenty of bonds of an attractive character and quite safe—bonds in which many persons of means are investing liberally—are now being offered. Irrigation bonds, if carefully selected so that they are well secured, are receiving attention from investors who are looking for the highest rates of interest. It would be well to fully understand the nature and character of these bonds, and if you will write to Trowbridge & Niver Co., First National Bank Building, Chicago, or 50 Congress Street, Boston, for their new bond book, "The World's Greatest Industry," you will get a lot of interesting information.

Savings Bank, Ironton, O.: What I said or tried to say was that there is no reason why you cannot get 4 per cent. on your savings-bank deposit in some other city if you cannot get it at home. Making deposits by mail has now become so easy and convenient that hundreds of millions are deposited in that way. Some people prefer not to make their deposits in their home bank, and therefore bank by mail, so that neither the assessors nor any one else knows what their deposits are. If you will write to the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, O., the largest and oldest trust company in that State, and ask for their "Booklet L. W.," you will get the information you seek, and it will be of value.

H., Cooperstown, N. Y.: Westinghouse pref. has priority as to assets and is entitled to 7 per cent.

annual accumulated dividends. With a general revival of prosperity, all the electrical companies would undoubtedly find their business stimulated, and Westinghouse to the patient holder offers opportunity. I believe the patient holder of C. C. C. and St. L. or "Clover Leaf" will ultimately be rewarded. I also believe that, among the industrials, Standard Oil, which has advanced over 100 points since I called attention to its large earnings, will be a profitable purchase, for it is generally believed that a generous stock dividend is in contemplation. The market is entitled to a reaction, but powerful interests seem determined to put it up, and may succeed. I do not look for a prolonged bull movement at this time.

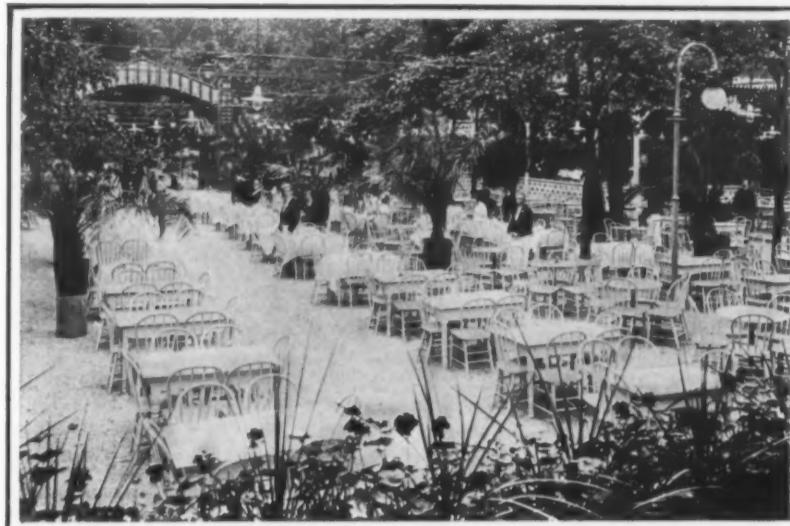
A., New York: 1. Mining stocks like Bataan, which are attractive only because the price looks low, are subject to much risk. The experience of those who purchased Newhouse Mines and Smelters a year ago, at between 5 and 6, only to find that insiders sold out on them and let it drop to about 2, ought to serve as a warning against buying mining stocks that look cheap. 2. American Linseed company has good speculative possibilities, but has already nearly doubled in price compared with what it was a year ago. 3. Corn Products Refining company has not had such an advance, and, as it is a strong corporation and in the ablest hands, many regard it as a good purchase for a long pull. 4. Men's Wear makes a very poor showing of earnings, and the low price of the bonds ahead of the stock does not give the latter an attractive appearance. Speculation is more likely to take a turn in some such stock as Chicago Union Traction, American Can, or Union Bag and Paper company, or any of the industrials of that class, than in stocks which have doubled and trebled in price within the past few months. I would not buy at a time when prices seem to be almost as high as they fairly should be.

(Continued on page 189.)

GATHERING UP THE WOUNDED
FROM THE FIELDCARRYING A WOUNDED SOLDIER
TO THE FIELD HOSPITALHORSE-DRAWN LITTER BEARING
A WOUNDED MAN.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY IN ACTION.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



THE BEAUTIFUL BISMARCK GARDEN.

A POPULAR NORTH SHORE RENDEZVOUS OF CHICAGO'S PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

VACATION days are here. Without wishing to "throw water" upon those delightful hours when one lays aside the cares of business and seeks only pleasure, I may be pardoned for calling the attention of my readers to the fact that vacation time is a time of additional risks. How many vacationists are drowned in mountain lakes and at the seashore? How many at the various summer resorts are run over by automobiles and frightened horses? A glance at a newspaper will not only answer these questions, but also show many other vacation perils. In view of the extra risks a man runs at such times, there is no better time for him to take out a life-insurance policy than just before he goes on his vacation.

R., Palestine, Tex.: The Connecticut Mutual is an old and prosperous company, not one of the largest, but doing a safe business. It would be difficult to sell the policy excepting at a sacrifice. It would pay you better to keep it. It is possible that the company might make a loan upon it.

R., Rome, N. Y.: 1. The suit to which you refer, against the Prudential, is for an accounting. It does not involve charges against the integrity of the company. 2. I do not regard the legal safeguards placed about the New England companies as any better or stronger than those which surround the New York and New Jersey companies.

B., Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company has been admitted to do business in the State of New York, on the understanding that property representing both the reserve and the surplus of the Washington Life Insurance Company remain within this State as security for the performance by the Pittsburgh of its obligations to the Washington Life policy-holders under the reinsurance contract. This arrangement is favorable to the Washington Life.

H., Hanover, N. H.: In the action to which you refer, the Mutual Reserve was authorized to institute a test suit to ascertain if the policy-holders are liable for assessments aggregating nearly \$1,500,000, levied just before the failure of the company. The history of the Mutual Reserve affords a striking illustration of the dangers and difficulties that surround assessment insurance. The Mutual Reserve attracted a very large number of policy-holders by its remarkable statements showing how much cheaper it could do business than the old-line companies; but when it was unable to continue to increase its policy-holders, at a time when the death rate was increasing, it was obliged to raise its ns-

sessments to such an oppressive figure that bankruptcy resulted. This has been the case with a large number of assessment concerns.

Hermit

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOHN R. TAIT, noted artist, and writer of artistic criticism for newspaper and periodical, at Baltimore, Md., July 29th, aged 74.

General Henry C. Worthington, noted diplomat, soldier, and jurist, formerly minister to Uruguay, port collector, Charleston, S. C.; member California Legislature, congressman from Nevada, friend of Lincoln and Grant, at Washington, D. C., July 29th, aged 81.

Rev. Richard A. Griffin, widely known as author, artist, and Unitarian preacher, ally of Rev. Dr. Spurgeon of the London Tabernacle, at Bedford, Mass., July 28th, aged 66.

Dr. James Stafford, veteran Spanish-American War as surgeon to Seventy-first Regiment, performed signal services to Cuba during reconstruction, at Perth Amboy, N. J., August 5th, aged 48.

◆ ◆ ◆

A Post Divides France and Belgium.

SOME six hundred yards from the station at Herseaux, at the crossroads between Oudenarde and Roudaix, on the way from Pournal to Monseton, stands a directing post which from a topographical point of view is a curiosity. This post marks the separation between two nations—France and Belgium; three provinces or departments—Le Nord, Hainault, and Flanders; and three bishoprics—Cambrai, Burges, and Tournai. Three races dwell around it, and three languages are spoken within walking distance of it—French, Flemish, and Wallon. It is also in three communes—Walltrols, Herseaux, and Estalmpus.



Life-Giving American Barley

contains more blood-making properties than any other growth of the soil. When ably malted and fermented with the energy-building juices of Saazer Hops it renews in weakened bodies the virile vigor of youth. Every drop of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine

fairly bubbles and seethes with the life of mother nature's electrifying earth—the creamy nutriment of ripened barley—the aromatic tonic of Bohemian hops—the vivifying breezes of country air—the warmth of the sun and the blessings of the gentle rains—all distilled into a living liquid food. Order a case of your Druggist or Grocer today.

For 12 tops of Red Metal caps from Large Malt-Nutrine Bottles with Gold Trademark or 24 from Split Bottles with Black Trademark and 15 cents for postage, we will send one of our Vienna Art Plates to any address in the United States.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH,
St. Louis, Mo.



PEARS'

Don't simply "get a cake of soap." Get *good* soap. Ask for Pears' and you have pure soap. Then bathing will mean more than mere cleanliness; it will be a luxury at trifling cost.

Sales increasing since 1789.

STREETMEN, STORES, BOOTHS, PEDLERS
"EVERYBODY" "EVERWHERE" Just the Goods You Need

Over 2000 different novelties for Summer Resorts, Fairs, Carnivals, Celebrations, Buttons, Badges, Emblems, Canes, Whips, Pennants, Paper Sun Flowers, Air Serpents, Confetti, Ticklers, Horns, POSTAL CARDS of ALL KINDS, and for all seasons. Paper Novelties, DECORATIONS, Paper Garlands, Paper Fans, Bells, Booklets, Pullers, Toys, Shell Chains and Necklaces, Shell Mirrors, Bead Chains and Bracelets. All the latest Fads. Memorial Day, 4th of July and Labor Day Emblems. Xmas and Holiday Goods. Souvenirs, Favors, etc. Catalogue Free.

W. F. MILLER, Department A, 158 Park Row, New York



TARRING AND FEATHERING MISCHIEVOUS GENTRY.

ON AUGUST 6, 1859, A BAND OF RUFFIANS AT LANSINGBURG, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y., invaded the home of Professor Poulton, a teacher whose conduct toward certain of his young lady pupils was deemed offensive—they took him into the woods some six miles from his home, stripped him of his clothes and treated him to a suit of tar and feathers before turning him loose.

Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 20, 1859, and copyrighted.

ROYAL STANDARD \$65 TYPEWRITER

You can PAY more, but you cannot BUY more.

Royal Typewriter Co. Royal Typewriter Bldg. 364-368 Bway, N.Y. City.

CUTICURA COMFORT

For Faded
Fretted
Women

In our 32-page pamphlet wrapped about Cuticura Ointment are to be found most valuable suggestions for women, especially mothers, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for removing torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes and inflammations; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and destruction of microscopic life, and for bringing about a normal condition of health, strength and beauty.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston. Mailed Free. Cuticura Book giving description, treatment and cure of torturing, disfiguring humours.



Surprising Facts about New York.

IT IS just two hundred and eighty-three years since Peter Minuet bought Manhattan Island for a few trinkets valued at twenty-four dollars, and the Indians thought they had the best of the bargain. Several years ago, at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, ground sold at twenty-four dollars for six square inches, when a lot measuring thirty by thirty-nine feet brought \$700,000. From that little twenty-four-dollar plot which the Indians were so glad to get rid of has grown the second largest city in the world—a city that has 10,000 policemen in the 3,200 miles of its streets. Their pay alone amounts yearly to \$12,865,258. They made 244,822 arrests last year, and to clean the streets which they guard it costs the city \$7,418,299 annually. New York has built 514 schoolhouses, at a cost of \$100,000,000, and it has more than 16,000 teachers and superintendents, educating 651,000 children. The salaries of the educators alone is more than \$17,581,000 a year. In the marvelous network of pipes, wires, and tunnels under the streets, the very wires alone contain \$12,000,000 worth of copper. Under the streets there rushes a daily supply of 480,000,000 gallons of sparkling water, of which 325,000,000 gallons come from a clear mountain lake through two aqueducts, one of them tunneled through rock and earth for twenty-eight miles. It is estimated that New Yorkers pay their city \$11,000,000 a year for drinking water. It takes 10,000,000 pounds of food a day to supply the city. There are about 100 theaters, 1,300 churches, and nearly 10,000 saloons. In the midst of this rushing life, 105,533 cases of contagious diseases

are reported a year. There are 865 miles of surface, subway, and elevated railway tracks, owned by one corporation and capitalized in stocks and bonds at the enormous sum of \$701,135,911.

+

Pineapples at Queensland.

QUEENSLAND, Australia, is the land of pineapples. Altogether, there are some three thousand acres devoted to pineapple cultivation in the state, giving a yield of something like ten million pines a year. During the twelve months two crops are gathered. Most of the owners of the plantations started without capital and are now reaping a profit of about two hundred and fifty dollars an acre. It is an industry from which returns are quickly obtained. Fifteen months after planting, the grower secures his first crop. The following year he doubles his crop, because, like the banana, the stalk lies down and its place is taken, once the pineapple has borne fruit, by one or more suckers, which, in their turn, fruit and die.

From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 182.)

and did well while acting as president during the early part of this year. Whether he will be re-elected to the office in December for the year of 1910 is a question. It is said that several club owners are already against that program, and, if so, the league's next president may be a dark horse. Some of the magnates are said to oppose him because he has declared for the "Pulliam policies" one of which was backing up umpires no matter what they did, and this policy has proved mighty unpopular in many sections. For years the owners of second-division clubs felt sure that they were receiving the worst of it from the indicator holders, but they stepped up like sheep and voted for anything the "big boys" wanted at each annual meeting. Then it was that the old combination used to hand the lemon to New York as often as possible.

"But a change has come over the spirit of things. Mr. Ebbets, of Brooklyn, has at last been brought to feel that he has been used, by several umpires, for a football about long enough. He has been heard to make several loud and emphatic yells of late. There are new owners for both the Philadelphia and Boston clubs and they don't seem to be inclined to keep up the old game of "follow the leader." Charley Murphy and Barney Dreyfus are now as friendly as two bulldogs, and of course John T. Brush will continue to think for himself. All these signs are encouraging, and with some real spirit of rivalry among the National League bosses in the future, the parent league will take a big brace, and there need be no fear that it will return to the condition of almost dry-rot that it was in when the American League came along and frightened it into renewed life.

"This is not a knock against Heydler. He has done well so far and might make a great president for many years to come. It is said that Garry Herrmann, head of the National commission and the Cincinnati club, has hinted that Heydler is "not strong enough" for the job of heading the National League. Now your old friend Garry is just about the slickest politician and foxiest leader in baseball, and if he opposes Heydler, it may be because he fears that young man may have a mind of his own. And a president with an independent disposition might give Uncle Garry some jolts. It is about time that some one besides the old clique took a hand in running the baseball game for the National League, and with all combinations likely to be busted, a warm winter may be expected. If Heydler has the nerve to treat every one alike, from Herrmann to Dovey, and can give National League politics a black eye, he should be re-elected. The chances are, however, that he won't be, and that a politician pure and simple will have the call."

Sport Briefs.

We republish the following from an exchange: "Red" Murray related the following incident that happened during a game between St. Louis and Boston two years ago. The records bear out the

truth of Murray's story. St. Louis had a runner on first, with one out, when one of the heavy-hitting Cardinals came to the bat. He took a vicious swing at the ball and sent it whistling like a bullet straight toward the pitcher. The ball struck the pitcher squarely in the middle of the forehead, bounced off in the catcher's hands and the runner was doubled off first before he could get back to the bag. The remarkable part of that story is that the pitcher was not hurt in the least and continued to pitch the rest of the game. That is no fairy story. It is absolutely true."

We tell the following story to go as a companion piece with the above. Hughey Jennings told of a remarkable thing that happened at an American League game in 1907, when the Yankees were playing the Tigers: "In one inning Chase was on first, with none out. Ellerfeld was at bat and 'Silk' O'Loughlin was umpiring behind the catcher. The first ball pitched was bunted nicely along the first-base line by the 'Kid,' but just as his bat struck the ball a gust of wind filled the umpire's eyes with dust. Ellerfeld grasped the situation in a flash as he partially turned to throw away his bat, and with that splendid politeness and spirit of perfect fairness for which he is so justly famous, he ran ahead and stopped the ball with his foot and yelled for Chase and the Tigers' fielders to halt where they were. The 'Kid' then turned round and waited calmly until O'Loughlin had wiped the dust from his eyes and could see the completion of the play. As soon as 'Silk' yelled that he was all right, the 'Kid' resumed his journey toward first, but his politeness in stopping the ball, etc., had been fatal. As the sphere was lying still upon the ground, it was an easy matter for the Tiger pitcher to grab it and hurl it to first ahead of the runner."

But the most remarkable part of this story is to come. "Silk" O'Loughlin is something of a Chesterfield himself when it comes to politeness, and he was not to be outdone by the "Kid." As he saw the pitcher throw the ball, he pretended to sneeze, and while stooping over to do so, could not see the completion of the play at first. He therefore declared Ellerfeld "safe." The Tigers, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, did not register a single kick.

There are no records to prove our story; in fact, there isn't a word of truth in it. But, honestly, is it any worse than the "Red" Murray tale?

Manager Billy Sullivan of the White Sox intended to attempt to duplicate Charley Street's feat of catching a ball thrown from the Washington monument in the recent series at the capital, but on second thought decided that it would be taking too long a chance to make the attempt now, because of the danger of injury. He has therefore postponed the trial until the Chicago team's next appearance in Washington, in September.

(Continued on page 187.)

Great Bear Spring Water.

Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.



N. J. CARTMELL,
The American runner who is snatching laurels from foreign sprinters in England.



WILLIAM A. LARNED,
The national tennis champion who successfully defended his title to the Longwood Cup in spite of an injured knee.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water."

Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack" the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

OVER 167,000 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. Inventor's Pocket Companion free. Send description for free opinion as to patentability. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 57, Metzger Building, Washington, D. C.

TRAVEL

CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from F'renco, \$650 and up.

12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, \$400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosset Kurfuerst," 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

AGENTS

FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN to handle a proposition having strong attractive selling features. No samples to carry. Our men earn from \$100 to \$400 monthly. A hustler can make more. Bond required. References exchanged. The International, Dayton, O. Dept. B.

SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE to sell "Barth" Jacks for autos, wagons, traction engines, etc., to retail hardware, implement and auto supply dealers. Barth Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS \$3 to \$10 A DAY

 SELLING THIS
NICKEL PLATED Combination Hatchet
Most complete tool ever made. Sells at
eight to farmers, storekeepers, in homes, offices, etc. 2000 other
do it. We show you how. Make any customer not pleased. We
furnish you with Outlets. Write today for our new proposition.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 2214 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

INCORPORATIONS

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA, Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHAMPION SLOT MACHINES. Best earning gum and chocolate machines on the market. Our SPECIAL OFFERS give you a good equipment with a small investment. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. A, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

MAINE COAST REAL ESTATE. Clifford Pemberton, Jr., Salem, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE

COON DOGS, RABBIT and Foxhounds, and other breeds and pups; also Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Poultry, Cattle, Sheep and Swines. Descriptive illustrated catalogue, 10 cents. C. L. B. Landis, Reading, Pa.

THE HIGHEST FOLLY.

A—"The height of folly is not to listen when some one says something nice about you."

B—"Nonsense! The height of folly is not to listen when some one says something nasty about some one else."

NO DANGER.

Possible employer—"But we are slack ourselves. If I found you anything to do, it would be taking work from my own men."

Applicant—"The little I should do wouldn't harm anybody, guv'nor."

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

T. J. Roseman
Secretary.

No. 43

From the World of Sport



WAGNER, PITTSBURGH.



TINKER, CHICAGO.



MITCHELL, CINCINNATI.



BRESNAHAN, ST. LOUIS.



CHANCE, CHICAGO.



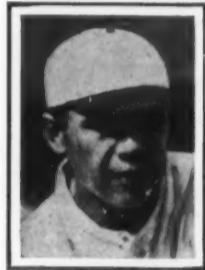
JORDAN, BROOKLYN.



SCHLEI, NEW YORK.



LEACH, PITTSBURGH.



MYERS, NEW YORK.



DELEHANTY, ST. LOUIS.



BECK, BOSTON.



LOBERT, CINCINNATI.



CLARKE, PITTSBURGH.



EVERS, CHICAGO.



SEYMOUR, NEW YORK.



BESCHER, CINCINNATI.



MATHEWSON, NEW YORK.



LUMLEY, BROOKLYN.



KONETCHY, ST. LOUIS.



MORAN, CHICAGO.

EXPRESSIONS WORN BY SOME OF THE GREAT NATIONAL LEAGUE STICKERS WHEN AT BAT.

Photographs by Blauvelt and Schumm.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1909, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 10th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize.

winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

The Length of Life Among Animals.

AN INTERESTING subject to naturalists is the maximum length of animal life. Among the creatures that have the best-established reputation for longevity are the crow, which lives a hundred years; the elephant and the parrot, which have been known to attain an age of one hundred and fifty years; and the tortoise. A tortoise weighing two hundred and fifty kilograms, which

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

*The Best of a Nation's Wheat—
The Best of a Nation's Bakeries—
The Best of a Nation's Bakers—
The result—*

Uneeda Biscuit

The Best Soda Cracker

From start to finish—from the granary to the moisture proof package—the one thought in the production of Uneeda Biscuit is "BEST." That's why you enjoy them so.



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 29 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Hot Springs, Ark.	Dwight, Ill.	Portland, Me.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Denver, Col.	Marion, Ind.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	White Plains, N. Y.
West Haven, Conn.	Plainfield, Ind.	225 S. College Ave.	4246 Fifth Ave.
Washington, D. C.	Des Moines, Ia.	Kansas City, Mo.	Columbus, O.
211 N. Capitol St.	Crab Orchard, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.	Portland, Ore.
	Lexington, Mass.	Manchester, N. H.	Toronto, Ont., Canada
			Philadelphia, Pa.
			Winnipeg, Manitoba
			812 N. Broad St.
			London, England

was presented by Walter de Rothchild to the London Zoological Garden, is said to have been born in 1750. Carp, on the other hand, although commonly supposed to live longer than any of their four-footed brothers of the field and forest, rarely become centenarians. Of the domestic animals, the horse lives to a maximum of thirty-five years; the monkey a like period. The dog does not exceed twenty-five years, the rabbit from eight to ten, the goose thirty, and the duck, the hen, and the turkey a dozen years.

Vienna's Electric Mail Subway. THE municipality of Vienna is now considering plans for an underground electric railway for the transmission of postal matter. It is pro-

posed to link together the chief post-office and sixty-four substations with nine railway stations in the city. Newspapers, parcels, and letters will be carried over this line instead of through the streets in wagons. It is estimated that the line will take the place of four hundred and fifty mail wagons and about seven hundred horses, which now make about twenty-five hundred journeys through the city every day. The railway is to be built in a subway five feet high and about four and a half feet in width. Each car will carry eighty packages, which is equal to the capacity of a one-horse mail wagon. Trains of eight cars will be run every twenty minutes from five-thirty a.m. until ten o'clock p.m. They will carry no motor-man, but will be operated from dispatch stations.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

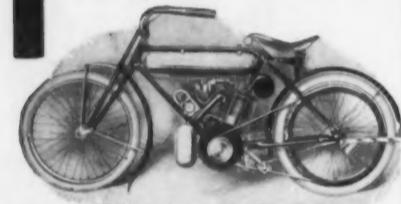
The Voice of Reason
 "Drink it for
 Health and
 Contentment"
*Always the Same
 Good Old
 Blatz*

**First in
 Quality and
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 Remember the  Label
BLATZ
 BEER
 MILWAUKEE

Order a case sent home
*Ask for it at the Club, Cafe
 or Buffet
 Insist on "Blatz."
 Correspondence invited direct.*

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE

THE SILENT M-M



M-M Magneto Special 3 1/2 H. P.

A MACHINE built for particular riders. Easiest controlled and most simple Motorcycle built.

Every buyer a satisfied one. For pleasure and business the M.M. is the most economical.

The very finest material and workmanship goes into this machine which has our guarantee.

We equip this model with the famous Bosch magneto and extra heavy tires.

Immediate delivery.

A few more dealers wanted.

AMERICAN MOTOR COMPANY
 709 Centre St. - Brockton, Mass.

**THOUSANDS MAKE
 \$5000 YEARLY
 IN THE
 REAL ESTATE BUSINESS**

We will teach you by mail Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance, and appoint you **Special Representative** of the largest and most active real estate brokerage company. Our cooperative department will give you every class of salable property to handle than any other institution, and you can commence work without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. **A Commercial Law Course** free to each representative. Write for free 62-page book. **THE CROSS COMPANY**, 66 Reader Block, Chicago.

BIND
 Your Copies of **LESLIE'S**

An excellent binder for fifty-two copies will be sent postpaid for \$1.50. Write to-day for one.

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.
 225 Fifth Avenue New York

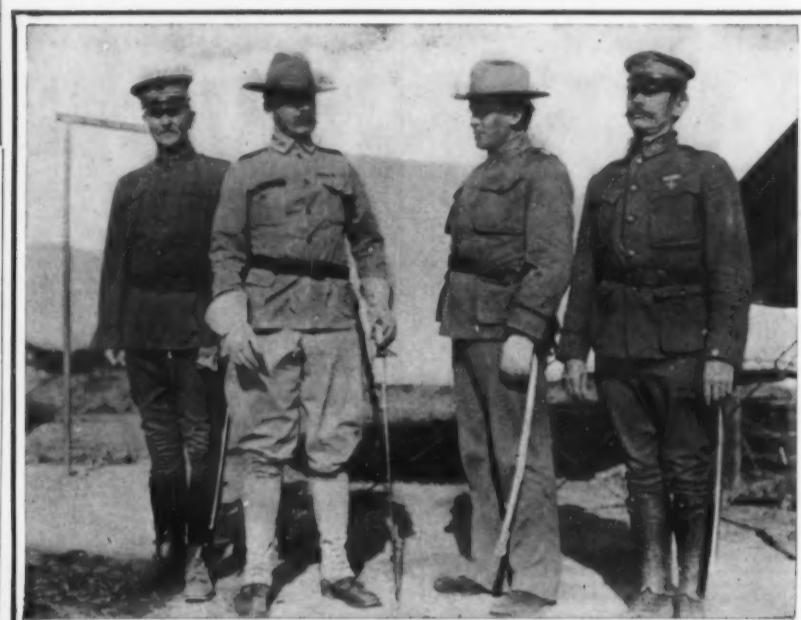
Collars and Cuffs
"BARKER BRAND"
 MADE OF LINEN
 15¢ TWO FOR 25¢

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Important Military Tournament in Southern California.



SPLENDIDLY DRILLED INFANTRYMEN PASSING IN REVIEW.



OFFICERS FROM THE U. S. REGULAR ARMY WHO DIRECTED THE MILITARY MANEUVERS—FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: CAPTAIN FREDERICK KUWDSSEN, LIEUTENANT R. F. BOLLARD, CAPTAIN MURRAY BALDWIN, LIEUTENANT J. B. WILSON.

The National Guard of southern California in camp at Bay City, Cal. The maneuvers were marked by careful attention to military detail and the enthusiasm of the citizen soldiery.

Review of Recent Books.

"**HAREMLIK**," by Demetra Vaka (Mrs. Kenneth Brown), is one of the most interesting books of the season. The writer, who is a native of Constantinople, has an intimate knowledge of the Turkish people, and in the pages of this little volume she describes the life of the women of the harem. The statements made are declared to be facts, and the book so readable that it is certain to absorb every reader. New York, Houghton, Mifflin Company. Price, \$1.25.

A most scholarly and interesting series of monographs has been issued by the Columbia Press, of Columbia University, New York. Each booklet, and there are fourteen, is a comprehensive and thoroughly lucid exposition of one of the subjects taught at Columbia, written by the professors of the subjects themselves. They are intended primarily for the layman, and where technical terms could not be dispensed with they are carefully explained. The titles are as follows: "Ethics," by Professor John Dewey; "Literature," by Professor Harry Thurston Peck; "Philosophy," by President Nicholas M. Butler; "Psychology," by Professor Robert Sessions; "Archaeology," by Professor James Rignall Wheeler; "Anthropology," by Professor Franz Boas; "Zoology," by Professor Henry E. Crampton; "Botany," by Professor Herbert M. Richards; "Biology," by Professor Edmund B. Wilson; "Physiology," by Professor Frederick S. Lee; "Geology," by Professor James F. Kemp; "History," by Professor James H. Robinson; "Jurisprudence," by Professor Monroe Smith; "Astronomy," by Professor Harold Jacoby. The books are issued at seventy-five cents each, and are for sale at the university.

Of peculiar religious doctrines and the books in which they are set forth there appears to be no end. The "New Life Church" is one of the latest sects to come into existence, and its doctrines are presented in "The New Life Theology," a book of an unusual kind, written by Dr. John Fair, leader of the "New Life Movement." Dr. Fair is declared to be the only layman in the history of the world who has the distinction of having written a complete system of theology, medicine, divinity, education, and politics. The theology expounded in the book is the basis of the "New Life Science" and the unity of the churches, and it is the only text-book on the "New Life Healing Movement." The object of the "New Life Movement" is to include all other righteous movements. Dr. Fair displays considerable ability as a writer and reasoner, and a pious tone and a spiritual atmosphere pervade his work. While the "New Church" retains the Bible as the foundation of its creed, it has broken through the old orthodox bounds and it is akin in some respects to mental science and to Christian science, especially in its healing ideas. One feature will attract to it much attention, and that is the very great extension of human longevity which the "New Church" claims is possible under its practice, Dr. Fair going so far as to assert that death is not a necessity. Boston, the New Life Bible Society.

THE TOURISTS' LINE.

It is extremely doubtful whether any railroad in the United States touches so many places of historic interest as does the Delaware & Hudson. Its Pennsylvania division begins in the beautiful Wyoming valley, not far from the scene of the Wyoming massacre when Forty Fort was taken. The tourist for Albany, N. Y., may, by taking short branch lines of this railroad, drop off at Cooperstown, so rich in historic and literary interest, and at Cherry Valley, the scene of another Indian massacre. Cars of this railroad run to Saratoga, where was fought one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. By this same railroad one may reach the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga and also the ruins of Fort Frederic, at Crown Point, N. Y. Indeed, practically all the region around Lake Champlain which is skirted by this railroad is full of historic interest. It is little wonder, therefore, that this line is called "The Leading Tourists' Line."

**Instead
 of Candy**

Why Not

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1909, by Judge Co.

"AWAITING YOUR REPLY"

In 50-cent size, 11 x 14 inches.
 In \$1.00 size, 14 1/4 x 20 inches.

Remember Her

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1909, by Judge Co.

"PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED"

Size, 14 x 16, in sepia.
 50 cents.

With One of These?

By George Reiter Brill



DON'T YOU WHIP MY DOGGY!

**DON'T YOU WHIP MY
 DOGGY!**

Size, 8 x 11.

Sepia, 25 cents. Hand-colored, 50 cents.

Will mail the above, with your card, on request.

We have other "Quality Prints" that you may like better. A two-cent stamp will bring circular.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



THE MAGNIFICENT NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

SEVENTH AVENUE FAÇADE—THIRTY-THIRD STREET ENTRANCE—THE LAST BIT OF STONWORK ON THIS MASSIVE STRUCTURE WAS LAID JULY 31ST, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT ALL THROUGH TRAINS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WILL RUN INTO THIS STATION BY THE SUMMER OF 1910.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 184.)

F., Oneida, N. Y.: The Chicago concern has no connection with Wall Street, and I cannot advise you. As a rule, when charges of fraud are involved, and explanations are necessary, it is well to keep on the outside.

Radio, Utica, N. Y.: I certainly do not advise the purchase of Radio Wireless Telegraph stock. The statements I have seen printed regarding wireless telephone inventions ought to be accepted with a good deal of hesitation. It looks as if they were made to enable some one to sell the stock.

R., Alpine, Tex.: I do not advise the purchase of Goldfield Con., because of the obvious effort being made to get the public interested in it, which usually indicates inside selling. Better put your money in a Wall Street security for which you can always find a market. The bottom falls out of a mining proposition sometimes too easily.

L., Toledo, O.: The determination of those who have the largest speculative holdings in Steel com., to put up the price has been clearly shown. Already they are talking of increasing the dividends again. The market is, however, getting top-heavy, and the conservative element believe it must have a reaction. If the rise carries Steel com. toward 80, you will have a pretty good profit and can afford to take it. The man who waits for the last cent in Wall Street very often gets left.

M., St. Louis, Mo.: A recent statement issued by a Stock Exchange house regarding American Ice says that for the present fiscal year, "The earnings are in excess of those of any year since its formation." As the company not long ago earned over 7 per cent. on the stock, this statement, if true, would justify the remark of the firm that the stock looks cheap. I called attention to its possibilities when it sold much lower. The earnings of the year will be disclosed within six months.

H., Newark, N. J.: 1. I do not regard the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. debenture mortgage 6s as particularly attractive at par. Debenture bonds do not offer the best form of investment. Furthermore, if you desired to sell the bonds in any emergency, you might find it difficult to do so advantageously, as they are not listed. Listed bonds also have a speculative opportunity which non-listed bonds do not have, for a general rise in Wall Street securities affects bonds as well as stocks. 2. The house that recommends these bonds stands well.

B., Lawrenceburg, Ind.: I have frequently said that Int. Met. com. and pref. must both be regarded as highly speculative. Nobody at present knows what the outcome of the local traction tangle will be. We all recall that after the 25 per cent. assessment was put on Third Avenue stock, it sharply declined. Whether an assessment will be put on the other traction stocks I am not able to tell. Beyond question, the local traction companies can earn a great deal of money even on an inflated capital, but

whether this can be done at present it is impossible to say.

M., Bayonne, N. J.: 1. I regard the bonds of United Railways Co., of St. Louis, as pretty well secured, considering the guaranteed indorsement they bear. 2. The Kansas City Railway and Light Co.'s first lien refunding 6s, being a first mortgage on the entire electric lighting property, also offers a fair business man's investment. Bonds of this character are not regarded as in the gilt-edged class, but they are becoming more popular than they were at the time when public utilities were so generally assailed.

T., Cincinnati, O.: I always believe in taking a good profit. National Biscuit has a superb management, and its earnings are showing a constant increase. For this reason many are holding the stock, and especially the pref., for investment. If the market should react, all stocks would be more or less affected, but a strong bull element insists that the reaction is not due for two or three months. If there should be a sudden stringency in the money market, a reaction would be a natural sequence, and that may happen sooner than some expect.

B., Dansville, N. Y.: It is a safe rule to remember that the higher the interest rate, the greater the risk. This is why gilt-edged securities, like the highest class of guaranteed railroad stocks, such as Morris and Essex, Lake Shore, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, are selling on less than a 4 per cent. basis. I have the slightest hesitation in saying that the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.'s securities, yielding 4½ per cent., are as safe as money would be in a good savings bank.

The other companies to which you refer all stand well and are doing a large business. Some investors are dividing their money among the gilt-edged and the semi-speculative or speculative class, believing that there is justification for a little risk, and believing in the old adage, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained."

M., Dorchester, Mass.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Rutland R. R. stock. Some day it will be put on a better basis, and as it is a Vanderbilt proposition, the patient holder is likely to be rewarded. Various rumors as to its disposition have been heard, but it hardly seems probable that the Vanderbilts will permit its divergence to the Canadian Pacific, for that would be inviting competition that is now avoided.

2. Chicago Subway was taken in hand by a speculative manipulator in Wall Street some time ago and put up so rapidly that it took people's breath away. The obvious purpose was to unload on the public, but when the public did not come in it dropped as fast as it rose. We have had reports that the subway had fallen into strong hands who could utilize it in connection with other interests and thus vitalize it. If this were true the stock could be given greater value, and those who have been buying it have been doing so in the belief that it has such a speculative chance. Of my own knowledge I cannot advise you.

B., Jersey City, N. J.: 1. If, as you say, you have a few hundred dollars with which you are willing to gamble in Wall Street, "win or lose," and if

HOT DAYS
HOT NIGHTS

suggest the fragrant Julep or High Ball made of

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

For recuperation and restoration. It is a pure tonical stimulant.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Germ Dust Odor Dirt PROOF Health Protection

Is always Insured by using the

Antiseptic
Tooth Brush
Holder

¶ The handiest, most ingenious and indispensable toilet article on the market. Hygienic, neat and compact.

¶ Encased in a glass tube, the tooth brush is free from dust, dirt, odors and germs.

¶ Durable, attractive and easily adjustable. Mirror nickel finish. The holder will last a lifetime.

¶ Recommended by physicians and dentists.

Price 50 Cents
postpaid

ANTISEPTIC HOLDER CO. (Inc.)
18 Broadway, New York

you are determined to make the experiment—though my advice is to put your money in investment securities—then you can make the test as easily as in any other way, by buying almost any of the low-priced railway or industrial stocks on any break. If you have patience to hold the shares until the market gets to boom again, you will have a good chance of making a turn. If the market goes against you and your stocks are bought and paid for, you have only to hold them until the recovery in Wall Street. 2. I advise you to buy five or ten shares each of several of the low-priced stocks, if you want to try your plan instead of putting all your money in a single security, unless you have one about which you have special sources of information. 3. Odd or fractional lots are made a specialty of by the Stock Exchange house of J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., 66 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their circular "A-22," which will be of interest.

S., Pennsylvania: 1. I do not advise short sales of Steel com. The recent report, on which the dividend was raised, was not as favorable as it was made to appear, for it is admitted that the customary amounts were not charged off for depreciation, etc., and that the number of orders on hand did not show the expected increase. Every fact indicates that those who have been booming Steel com. have strong financial backing and that they have some kind of an assurance from the inside of increased dividends. Of course it would not be difficult with a return of prosperity to put Steel com. on a 5 per cent. basis, so that those who have accumulated it ever since the panic could find a market for it around par, unless unforeseen contingencies depress the market occurred. 2. The market is entirely too high, excepting for a few gilt-edged stocks, and on a sharp rise in money rates it would be easy for the bears to secure a reaction. 3. A man who will get his bank account in good shape to take advantage of the next reaction in the stock market will, I think, have opportunities to make money.

(Continued on page 191.)

Chances for Leslie's Readers.

NOBODY realizes the number of attractive small novelties that are in constant demand for all sorts of entertainments, public and private. These are not only appropriate for the holidays and other fixed occasions, but "they come in handy" at all sorts of affairs of a social nature. Our readers are sometimes perplexed to know where they can find novelties in the form of paper decorations, pennants, whips, emblems, badges, buttons, and canes. They will be interested in the offer of a catalogue, free, of over two thousand novelties suitable for all sorts of occasions, and good sellers in all shops that deal in popular novelties. Any reader who wants this large catalogue can secure it by writing for it to W. F. Miller, Department A, 158 Park Row, New York, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The attractive offers in this issue are numerous and we hope that our readers will scrutinize them all. We refer to a

new York, and note the offer of a book for \$1.00 and offer of lessons with colored illustrations.

The care of the hair and the skin, scalp and hands ought to concern every one who wants to appear well. Send for the free Cuticura Book on treatment and cure. Address Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, 133 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Don't be slothy. Wear the Boston Garters for style, neatness and comfort. If your dealer doesn't have them send 25 cents for cotton, or 50 cents for silk sample pair to George Frost Company, Boston, Mass.

A bicycle for ten days' trial free and all bicycle parts at lowest prices. Send a postal for illustrated catalogue of special bicycle offers to Mead Cycle Company, Dept. C-273, Chicago.

If you want amusement read "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated. Send 10 cents to White Rock, Flatiron Building, New York.

No good housekeeper is ever without pure refined paraffine. It makes the washing easier, the starch better, wood floors more durable, and the sealing of fruit jars and jelly glasses perfect. Write for a Paraffine Paper Pad, free, for on ironing day. Address the Standard Oil Co. at New York, Chicago, or any other leading city in the United States, and mention LESLIE'S.

Guard your health. Doctors agree that disease comes by the mouth and throat. The Antiseptic Tooth Brush Holder will keep your toothbrush inside in a glass tube. Recommended by all dentists. Send 50 cents to the Antiseptic Holder Co. Inc., 18 Broadway, New York.

Are you interested in Cuba lands? Get the free book, beautiful and interesting on Cuban Fruit Culture. Address East Cuba Co., 307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Please remember, in answering all advertisements, that we will appreciate a mention of the fact that you read LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



THE DUTCH OFF TO RE-DISCOVER THE HUDSON.

THE "HALF MOON" BEING TOWED OUT OF AMSTERDAM ON ITS WAY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION—THE REPLICA OF HENRY HUDSON'S VALIANT LITTLE VESSEL IS NOW IN NEW YORK READY FOR THE HUDSON RIVER PAGEANTS IN SEPTEMBER.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease. The antiseptic powder. It cures Hot, Swollen, Smarting, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails; kills the sting of Corns and Bunions. All Druggists: 25c. Ask to-day. Don't accept any substitute.

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

The man with the wiry beard appreciates Williams' Shaving Stick. It's the one kind that enables him to shave daily with comfort.

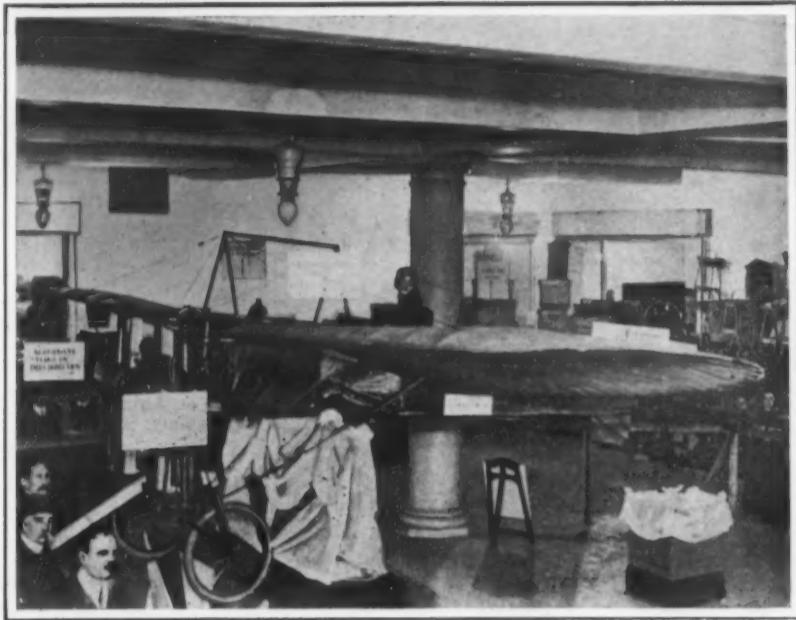
May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



A GIGANTIC WOOL CROP.

Shipping the biggest harvest of wool Wyoming ever grew. The average yield was eight and a half pounds per sheep.—Photograph by W. Davis.



A FLYING-MACHINE IN A CHINA-SHOP.

M. Bleriot's famous monoplane, which successfully carried him across the English Channel, exhibited in Selfridge's department store, London.

Making Milk Unfit for Food.

WHILE the enforcement of just and sensible pure-food laws is highly commendable, yet there is such a thing as a mere mania in this line which is detrimental to public welfare. For some years the pasteurization of milk has been a fad with certain pure-foodists. Milk treated in this manner was supposed to be especially suitable for the feeding of children, and the scheme has been hailed as a boon to the young. After a fair trial of the lacteal fluid thus rectified, however, physicians have begun to doubt its value and even to condemn it as injurious to the youngsters. Dr. Joseph E. Winters, of New York, who is prominent in his profession, lately declared that "pasteurization is a recourse to palm upon a credulous public milk unfit for food;" and in this declaration he was sustained by several of the leading medical authorities of the metropolis. At the annual meeting of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions Dr. W. A. Evans, health commissioner of Chicago, placed pasteurized milk next to the lowest of four grades he had in mind, ranking it little better than "the raw, untreated article from carelessly kept cows." Dr. H. L. Coit re-



A TWENTIETH CENTURY PONY EXPRESS.

The start of Edward S. O'Reilly, on his horse Aransas, from San Antonio, Tex., for his 2,200-mile trip on horseback to Washington, D. C. Mr. O'Reilly is carrying a beautifully engrossed invitation for the President, signed by many thousands of Texas citizens, asking him to visit Texas in October. Mr. O'Reilly is dressed in a typical cowboy round-up garb, and hopes to make a new saddle record.

Photograph by Smith Studio.

marked that "the men who are the most enthusiastic indorsers of pasteurized milk are not physicians, neither have they the scientific knowledge that would qualify them to speak with authority on the question." The views of these leaders in the medical profession should sound the doom of pasteurized milk. It is a bad thing when the public permits itself to be at the mercy of mere faddists, regardless of the common-sense aspect of things, and the precedent might be dangerous.

The pasteurized milk fad is but one indication of the extremes to which the people of this country have been running of late years in the matter of pure food. On general principles, purity of food is a desirable thing, and everybody is justly in favor of it, but there have been glaring absurdities in efforts to insure it. Dr. Wiley's eccentric rulings, for instance, on subjects not affecting the purity of foods, and his insistence on non-essential matters, have confused the public mind until the people have, to a large extent, lost sight of the chief object of the pure-food law, namely, the safeguarding of the public health. The overruling of Dr. Wiley, however, on three different occasions recently by his superiors has punctured his pretensions as a guardian of the health of the people.



A POWERFUL BODY OF MEN.

The famous traffic squad of the New York police department on a joyous outing at Witchell's Grove, College Point, N. Y.

Photograph by F. Seymour.

A Housekeeping Necessity

Pure Refined Paraffine serves a useful purpose almost every day.

Add a little (melted) to Monday's wash water and wash easier—mix a little into hot starch and have better-looking linens.

Pure Refined PARAFFINE

gives a durable polish to wood floors, and when preserving time comes it's the best air-tight seal for fruit jars and jelly glasses.

Write for a Paraffine Paper Pad for use on ironing day—keeps sad-irons from sticking.

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)



My Social Call upon a Chimpanzee.

(Continued from page 178.)

unconsciously shows his mental capacity. He is frequently given hammer and nails and a piece of plank, and he will play for hours driving the nails into the wood. If he is neglected he weeps, with genuine tears running down his cheeks. He laughs, but his merriment sounds more like a chuckle than a human laugh.

"A trait which Consul has developed since coming to America is that of liking children," said his trainer. "In England he would have nothing to do with them. He has taken such a liking to a boy in the theater that while in play I raised a stick as to strike, when Consul jumped up like a flash, grabbed the stick, and broke it across his knee. I have since put the act on the stage, although it did not require training. He flies to the defense of any child that I seem about to punish."

It took only six and a half hours to teach Consul the trick of bicycle riding, but it was several days before he could mount without assistance.

Contrary to the training methods used with other species of monkeys, the chimpanzee can be trained only by imitation. Other monkeys are trained by constant drilling. Consul must see a thing done over and over again. In a short time he will imitate it, and with a little assistance a new trick is mastered by him. Mr. Drowisky would not tell how he taught his charge to smoke, fearing that a rival chimpanzee in another theater would be taught the trick. All that he will say is that it took almost a month to teach him. Consul has mastered the art so thoroughly that he clamors for his cigarettes and will not be happy until he gets them.

"He can do almost everything but talk," said Mr. Drowisky. "He imitates me in the movements of my lips, but he cannot be induced to do anything more than grunt in the way of speech. I try it with him every day, and perhaps some time who knows but that he will catch the trick of speaking as he has learned other things?"

How the Tariff Helps Your Pocketbook.

(Continued from page 174.)

now supports the conference report and the perfected bill, and are specially hostile to, and critical of, this law, which meets the judgment of eight-tenths of the Republicans of the House of Representatives, eight-tenths of the Republicans of the Senate, and has the emphatic approval of President Taft, who did so much to bring about the conclusions which were asked for and expected by the American people. The difficulty with the insurgent Senators is that, while they had a case, or thought they had, when shouting so long and so loudly for revision downward, now that the chief executive of the United States has set his seal of approval upon the bill as revising downward according to party pledges and popular expectation, they must necessarily, while still opposing the measure, include Presi-

dent Taft in their criticism and denunciation.

We of the majority, marching under the leadership of our President, have no explanations to make, because we know the beneficent results which will follow. The operations of the new tariff law will be the most eloquent speech which could be delivered in its behalf and in justification of our votes. But our insurgent friends must explain from now on why they are more intelligent, more virtuous, and more public-spirited than the official leader of their party and the great majority of their political associates in the two houses of Congress.

"Mary," said the thrifty housewife to the cook, "how did you make that excellent sponge cake we had for supper last evening?"

"Well, mum," said the cook, "I first put the ingredients in the dish, and then I put the dish in the oven."

The difference between my insurgent friends and the majority is that, while they were the largest contributors to the nine million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand words in the tariff speeches in the Congressional Record and did not contribute a line to the tariff law, we who supported the bill stayed in the kitchen with the cook and know exactly not only the ingredients, but the amount of each and the time required for perfection in the cooking of a cake which is to be enjoyed by the whole American people.

With the passage of the new tariff bill, we enter upon a period of prosperity unknown in the history of this or any other country. From results gathered by careful examinations all over the country, there will be an increase in the production of winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye in 1909 over 1908, in round numbers, of one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine millions of bushels, or twenty-seven per cent.; and that twenty-seven per cent. increase is in comparison with a normal year. There will be an increase in the hay crop in the same period of over three millions and a half of tons. The following summary of crop reports will give some idea of the situation:

	1908	1909
Winter wheat.	437,908,000	451,175,000
Spring wheat.	226,694,000	301,427,000
Corn.	2,668,651,000	3,419,287,000
Oats.	807,093,886	1,119,061,000
Barley.	166,756,000	183,431,000
Rye.	31,851,000	33,443,000
	4,338,953,896	5,507,824,000
Hay.	1,168,870,102	1,275,800
	5,578,000	5,578,000

When we take into consideration the prices which this enormous product of five thousand five hundred millions of bushels will bring, which will all be additional wealth from the soil, the imagination is appalled at the new wealth which is to come to the country. To absorb this vast production, the mills must be running, the factories on full time, the mines opened, and the transportation companies crowded with freight. This bill enacted into a law will be the efficient instrument to bring about these results.

Frances M. Darrow.

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A County of a Thousand Keys.

MONROE COUNTY, Florida, is unique in the character of its topography. It is made up almost entirely of a group of islands, or, as they are called, keys. The only part of it on the mainland is in the Cape Sable country, the extreme south end of the United States on the mainland. The large portion of this land is what is known as the Everglades, and but a limited number of acres is now under cultivation. In the vicinity of Cape Sable there are large bodies of rich alluvial land, and a considerable quantity has been under cultivation for several years past. All kinds of tropical and semitropical fruit trees grow luxuriantly on the keys and bear bounteous crops of fruit each year. Every key is surrounded with water, and a great portion of them have clean white sand beaches, with bluffs varying in height above the high-water mark. What effect the proposed drainage of the Everglades will have in Monroe County is not known, but it is doubtful if any large areas will be drained.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

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AN "ISLAND DINNER" AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, WITH THE WELL-KNOWN GUIDE, STEPHEN LEYARE, PRESIDING.

IT IS said that the people of the United States are the greatest fishermen in the world. Perhaps because we have more fish we have more fishermen; perhaps it is because of the exhilaration that our fishing waters afford throughout summer and winter. If we have the greatest number of fishermen, we have also the greatest luxury in fishing. We know of nothing that can be compared, for instance, with the comfort of a fisherman on the famous St. Lawrence, reclining in a cushioned armchair in a motor-boat, a guide to bait the hook, to take off the fish, and to point out the fishing grounds.

The greatest delight of the St. Lawrence fishermen is the midday "island dinner." The guide pulls up at a sheltered nook, produces in some magical manner from the bottom of his motor-boat a folding table, with table linen, cups, plates, and saucers. While the

fisherman lazily enjoys a smoke under the cool shade of the trees, the guide prepares the "island dinner." One who eats it can never forget it. Black bass—white, solid, and sweet, fresh from the cool waters of the St. Lawrence—creamed potatoes, French toast that melts in the mouth, delicious coffee, chicken fried in the most approved style, and watermelon or pie for dessert. What more could any one want? And what an appetite the fisherman has! The man or woman who has not had such an experience has missed the opportunity of a lifetime. The best bass fishing this season is around Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Manager O. G. Staples, of the Thousand Island House, the largest hotel on the river, will be only too glad to advise any of our readers who want a guide, an abiding place, and an experience in bass, pickerel, and muskalonge fishing, with "island dinners" that will bring an appetite to the most jaded stomach.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 189.)

H., Milwaukee, Wis.: If the bull movement in Wall Street continues, Chicago Great Western, and all other low-priced stocks, will offer fair chances for speculation. In my quarter of a century's experience in Wall Street, I have found that the culmination of a bull movement is usually marked by a decided advance in low-priced stocks, including what are called "the cats and dogs." Chicago Great Western has possibilities, though the reorganization proposition starts with a pretty heavy load. I would not be in a hurry to get into the market. On reactions, in view of the assured outlook for prosperity, you can buy with promise of profit.

J. T. L., Shenandoah, Pa.: 1. Colorado Fuel and Iron is highly capitalized, but many believe that it offers a good speculation because of the probability of its absorption by U. S. Steel. It is not a secret that the latter, a few years ago, was ready to take over the Colorado Company at a high figure. 2. Union Bag and Paper Co. is one of the low-priced industrials offering a fair speculation. The price is still in arrears on its dividend payments, and is entitled to 7 per cent. It is said that the full 7 per cent. will shortly be paid, and if this proves to be true it would be helpful to the common. 3. I think well of American Hide and Leather pref. because of improving business conditions. An advance in the pref. would sympathetically help the common. 4. Vulcan Detinning is a small proposition and does not offer as good an opportunity for speculation as some others for that reason, though at any time it may be made active by manipulative purchases.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1909.

JASPER.



MAMMA—"Make aste and launch your 'Dreadnought,'" Percival dear, and then come and 'ave your milk."

MT. CLEMENS, MICH. MINERAL SPRINGS

Open All the Year Round

Two hundred bathhouses, hotels and boarding houses offer accommodations and rates to suit all tastes and purses.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Water Baths

Nature's Cure for

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The popularity of Mt. Clemens as a HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT increases with each succeeding year. Mt. Clemens offers every requisite for rest, health and amusement. The merits of Mt. Clemens Mineral Water Baths are attested by prominent physicians everywhere. Mt. Clemens is delightfully situated 20 miles from Detroit. Through trains from all directions. Detroit suburban electric cars every half hour. Illustrated book of Mt. Clemens mailed free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



THE MOST DANGEROUS MOB IN EUROPE.

TREMENDOUS CROWDS JAMMING THE NARROW STREETS OF BARCELONA, SPAIN—IT WAS FROM THIS MATERIAL THAT THE FRANTIC REVOLUTIONARIES IN THE RECENT RIOTS WERE MADE.

How Spain Gets Votes.

VOTING, in Spain, is held to be a duty to the community, not merely a privilege of the individual, and neglect of civic obligations carries its own penalty. Male adults of legal age and under seventy, with the exception of priests, notaries, and judges, are required to vote in municipal elections. Failure to cast a ballot is punishable by having one's name published as censure for neglect, by having taxes increased two per cent., by suffering a deduction of one per cent. in salary if employed in the public service, and, for a second offense, the loss of right to hold elective or appointive office. A little of this sort of training would do untold good in American cities. Publication of the lists of non-voters and a public sentiment that would regard failure to vote as a neglect of duty which would tend to disqualify a man in his citizenship would, beyond doubt, have a potent effect upon municipal and national elections in the United States.

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Baldness and the Low Brow.

IT IS the opinion of Surgeon J. O. Cobb, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, that baldness is not congenital, except

ing possibly in cases where the son inherits his father's lofty brow; that it is not due to parasites, to dandruff, or to skin diseases, and that the hair follicles, once they are atrophied, cannot be restored. The sole cause of baldness, he maintains, is the constricting band of hats. Men whose heads are of domelike conformation are most subject to the pressure of their hats, and above the zone of their hat band are more afflicted with calvities. If a man's head is very wide, or is very prominent fore and aft, that man will become bald in time, because such a person, in order to make his hat fit snugly, invariably pulls it down tight. The man with low brow and thick, heavy hair rarely is bald. If one wears the hair long and thick, it acts as a cushion and prevents in a large measure the constriction caused by the hat band. He suggests that in this age of contrivances in shoes, suspenders, and braces, somebody ought to be ingenious enough to make a hat that will stay on in a breeze without impeding the circulation of the scalp. Invention that takes the perverse forms of hair tonics, restorers, and apparatus for electrical massage would thus be foisted. At present it seems only low-browed men can keep their hats on and still keep their hair.

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NOON HOUR AT A PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT STORE.

IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT MOST ATTRACTIVE ROOF GARDENS HAVE BEEN LAID OUT ESPECIALLY FOR THE EMPLOYEES—HERE LUNCHEON IS SERVED AT SHADED TABLES AND COOL, COMFORTABLE REST-STATIONS ARE SUPPLIED FOR THE NOON INTERVAL.—P.-J. Press Bureau.

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The "Pennsylvania Special" has made good for many years. It is an asset to the business man. He can recreate on it or work as humor or necessity dictates, but he is using the minimum of time in meeting his engagements.

Three-quarters of the circumference of the clock-dial, all in the off hours, is its daily deed.

The "Pennsylvania Special," the pioneer 18-hour train between New York and Chicago, leaves New York every day at 3:55 P. M. and arrives in Chicago 8:55 A. M. Returning, it leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M. and arrives in New York at 9:45 A. M.



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